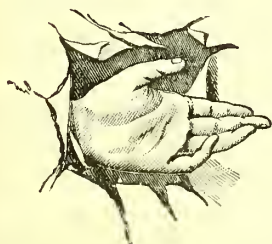


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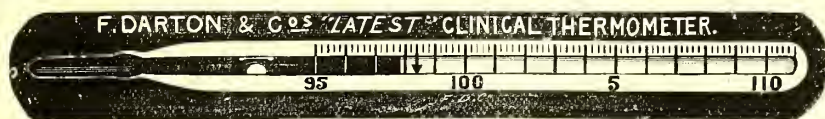
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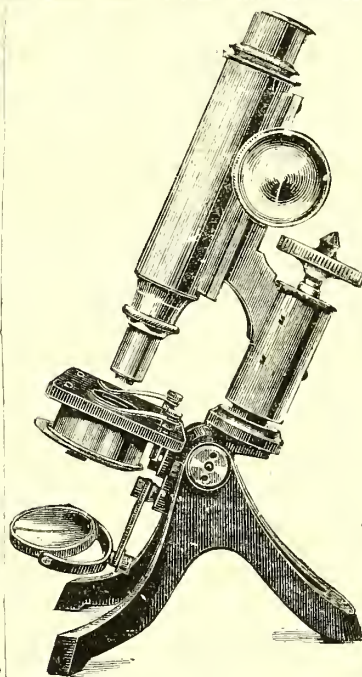
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" C. MOON, Ilfracombe,	" S. B. STEAD, Widnes,
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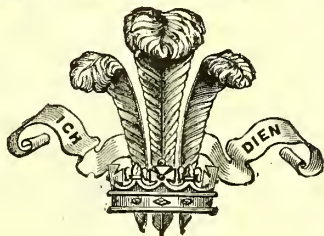
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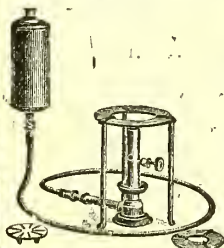
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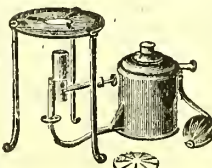


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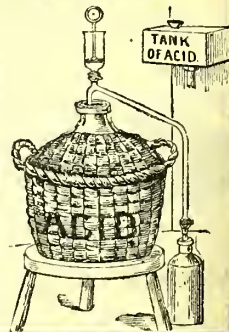
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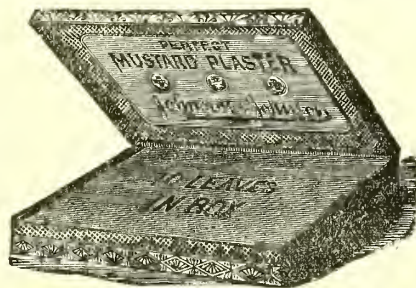
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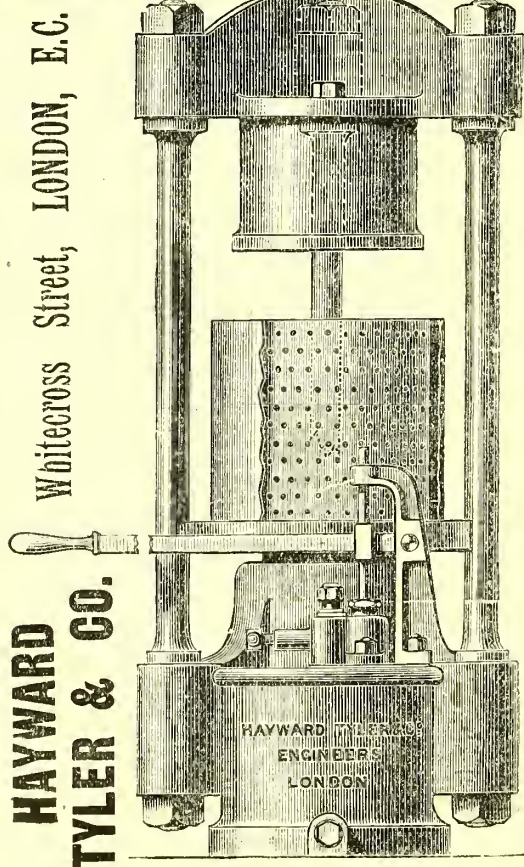
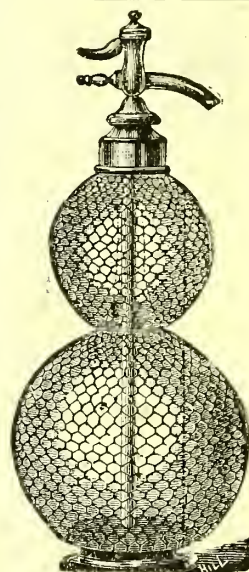
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INDEX TO BUYERS' GUIDE,
PAGES 27-29.

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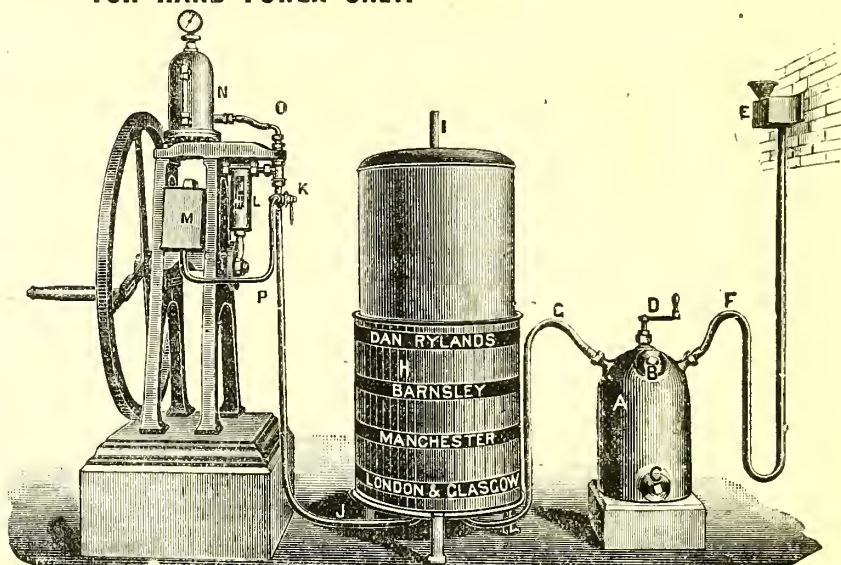
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The GASHOLDER is made entirely of metal (which is much better suited than wood for warm climates), with a rod running through the centre to guide the bell. It rests on an iron stand which lifts it out of the dirt and wet on the floor of the factory. The GENERATOR is made of the best rolled lead, with all seams burnt, gun-metal fittings, and large inlet and outlet for whitening. The BLOWBACK PREVENTION ACID BOX is made on the very best principles, with all seams chemically burnt, same as the Generator.

All pipes are fitted and attached exactly as shown in the cut before leaving the works, and on being attached in their proper places the plant is ready for work. The whole plant is got up in a substantial manner with good weight of material and first-class workmanship, and we can with confidence defy competition at the price.

Price of Chemists' Plant Complete as Illustrated £32. Code Word, "Rampant." Packed for Export, 5% extra.



MACHINES FOR FILLING BOTTLES.

RAPID PARAGON.

THE BEST KNOWN
FILLER EVER MADE.

OVER 4,000 SOLD.

The simplest, quickest filling, strongest and cheapest in the trade.

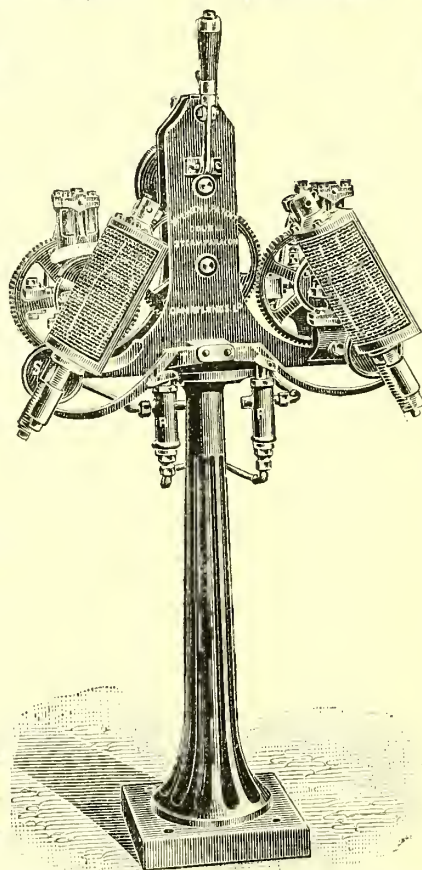
No aerated water valve.

Most reliable Syrup Pump.

No ground valves.

Only one leather cup in the pump, and can be expanded without being taken out.

Easiest to keep in order.



RAPID PARAGON STEAM FILLER.

(As Illustrated.)

FOR HAND OR POWER.

AUTOMATIC IN ACTION.
NO WASTE.

Syrups and fills 100 to 120 dozen per hour.

Two kinds of water filled at one time.
Large and split bottles filled at one time.

Neither water or syrup will flow unless the bottle is in.

PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
With Syrup Pump ...	9	9	0
Without ,, ...	6	6	0
Packing for Export ...	0	9	6

PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
With Syrup Pump...	23	10	0
Without ,, ...	17	10	0

SYPHON FILLERS, CORKING RACKS, SYRUPING MACHINES, ETC.

DAN RYLANDS, LIMITED, BARNSELY, ENGLAND.

BUSH'S "SPECIALITY" LEMON OIL

"Pure as the Unsullied Lily."

Manufactured at our Works in Messina from Selected Fruit, admitted by honest judges to be without exception the Finest in the World. Pure Oils necessitate higher prices, but they give most satisfaction, and are cheapest in the end.

Buy direct from the Makers, and save intermediate profits.

➡ "The victory fell on us, Excellence did earn it" ➡

OL. SANTALI "BUSH"

"How far dost thou Excel."

This Oil is now generally Prescribed by the Profession, and we entreat Chemists to dispense it.

It is drawn from selected wood, and always reliable.

Dr. Henderson says, "It is a pure Oil of high character."

Dr. Hargreaves says, "Well adapted for quick cure."

Dr. Mackintosh says, "Was very satisfactory."

Dr. Gordon Stables says, "Shall recommend and prescribe it."

"The Lancet" writes, "Admirably adapted for use."

"The British Medical Journal" writes, "We have tested it, and find it admirably adapted for medical purposes."

ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON.



ROBINSON'S LIEBIG'S BEEF WINE.

Composed of Liebig's Extract of Beef, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

REPORT ON BEEF WINES.

From the results of my Analyses of various Beef Wines I have had occasion to examine, none have equalled as regards strength, purity of ingredients, and (of no less importance) the skilful and judicious manner in which the respective ingredients have been proportioned and combined, the Liebig's Beef Wine manufactured by Mr. B. Robinson, of Pendleton, Manchester.

It is in every sense a reliable preparation, embodying in a pleasing and palatable form all the acknowledged medicinal and nutritive properties pertaining to Liebig's Extract of Meat, Extract of Malt, and sound Port Wine.

WILLIAM ELBORNE, F.C.S., F.L.S.,

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1888.

ROBINSON'S ORANGE WINE.

Specially prepared for Quinine Wine, does not deposit, will keep good in any climate, and well adapted for Export Trade. Supplied in Casks containing 9, 18, 30, 60, or 120 Gallons. Terms on application. [2]

PHARMACEUTICAL SHERRY WINE.

This Wine is well adapted for Pharmaceutical Preparations, and is the strength ordered by the B.P. Price, in 6-Gallon Casks, 5/6 per gallon; in 2-Gallon Jars, 6/- per gallon, carriage paid. Casks charged 7/6, Jars 2/6, and allowed if returned. Cash or satisfactory reference to accompany order.

B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.

POISONING.

To Avoid Poisoning
by Impure Water use
the Mawson Filter.

The Mawson Filter Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and all Wholesale Houses.

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JONES & COMPANY,
COPPERFIELD ROAD,
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LARGEST MAKERS IN THE KINGDOM.

We are prepared to supply METHYLATED SPIRIT in
5-gallon quantities at Lowest Prices.

REDUCTIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.
SAMPLES FREE.

BOORD & SON,

DISTILLERS, FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND METHYLATORS,
ALL HALLOWS' LANE AND BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, E.C.

Quotations for S.V.R. Methylated Spirit and Finish on application.
FINEST ORANGE WINE FOR QUININE.

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BURROUGH,

FINE PORT (without tannin)
FINE SHERRY (for Medicinal uses, &c.)
FINE MALAGA (for Steel Wine, &c.)
FINE BURGUNDY (for invalids)
S.V.R. and Methylated Spirit at lowest present prices.

CALE ST. DISTILLERY

All at Lowest Prices and
specially recommended.

CHELSEA

Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co.

(LORIMER'S).

This remains the most popular and efficient Blood and Bone Tonic known to Medical science. The formula was published by the inventor, Professor Parrish, of Philadelphia, in his celebrated work on Pharmacy (p. 238, Ed. 1874), and **LORIMER & CO.** received the **GOLD MEDAL** for manufacturing it. It is a Syrup which can always be relied upon, and can be supplied in any quantity up to 5-ton lots.

(A)

SYRUP. FERRI PHOSPH. CO. Chemical Food

(PARRISH'S).

In Bulk. Cwt. 36/-

$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	1-lb. Bottles.
2/8	4/6	6/9 doz.
30/-	46/-	66/- gross.



(B)

PARRISH'S GOLD MEDAL Chemical Food

BEARING MAKERS' NAME

Is sold only in

$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	1 lb. Bottles.
4/9	7/6	12/- doz.

5 per cent. discount.

A.—The Syrup is put up in splendid style in round-corner flats, with plain black-on-yellow labels. Each bottle in a carton, 9d. per dozen extra.

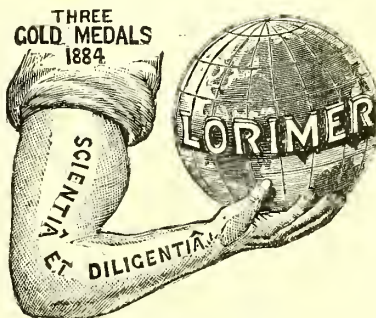
Pure Cod Liver Oil

(LORIMER'S).

A highly superior Oil, said by an experienced Pharmacist to be "like new milk." In $\frac{1}{2}$ -gall. bottles, at 5/9 per gall., 8-oz. bottles, 8/6 per doz.; 16-oz., 15/6 per doz. The above Oil is specially selected. An Oil as fine as any other in the market is also offered. It is put up in oval, round, or flat bottles, with a large selection of artistic labels available for buyer's name. Prices are as follows:—

	4	6	8	16 oz.
Wrapped and each dozen in carton ...	3/-	4/-	4/6	8/3 doz.
Each bottle in strong carton ...	3/6	4/6	5/-	9/- "

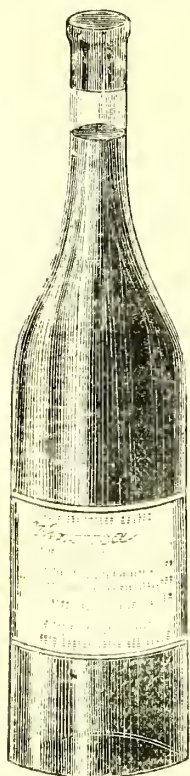
For Illustrated Price List, see the Summer Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist."



TRADE MARK.

LORIMER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists & Manufacturing Chemists
BRITANNIA ROW, LONDON, N.



VINACOCA

Embracing the Therapeutic Properties of the **COCA** Plant, blended with the best Madeira. The **VINACOCA** is carefully prepared from the best Coca Leaf only. (No Addition of Cocaine.)

ONLY ONE WINE (CHOICE MADEIRA)
ONE QUALITY (A1)
ONE PRICE } The Best and Cheapest
on the Market.

The best Restorative is
(Rolland's Coca Wine).

The best Nerve Tonic is
(Rolland's Coca Wine).

The best Renewer of Health is
(Rolland's Coca Wine).

VINACOCA

VINACOCA

VINACOCA

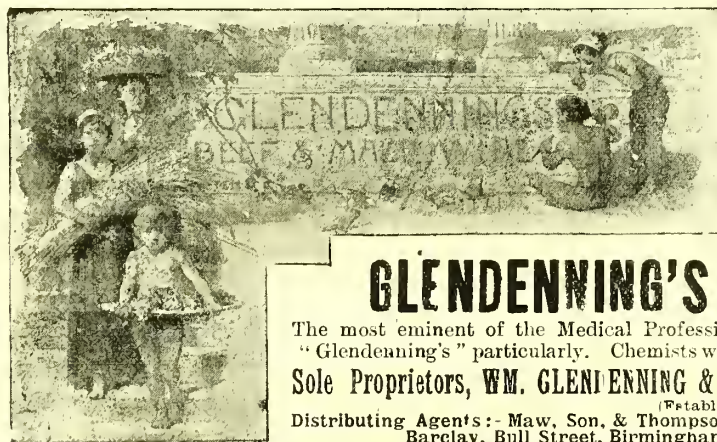
Sold in Bottles at 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, Retail.

Usual Trade Discount. Pamphlets for distribution, carriage paid.

COCA is prepared in various forms: COCA WINE, COCA LIQUEUR,
COCA LOZENGES, COCA TABLETS, COCA ELIXIR, COCA TEA,
COCA CHOCOLATE, COCA TOBACCO, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 5 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.
REGENCY STREET, LONDON, W.



FINEST PREPARATION OF

BEEF, MALT & WINE

We use Alto Douro Port Wine, Kepler
Extract of Malt and Beef Jelly, con-
taining 53.40 Albumen.

GLENDENNING'S BEEF & MALT WINE

The most eminent of the Medical Profession constantly do us the honour of prescribing
"Glendenning's" particularly. Chemists who stock our preparation find their sales increase.

Sole Proprietors, WM. GLENDENNING & SONS, Wine Importers, Newcastle-on-Tyne
(Established 1867).

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Barclay, Bull Street, Birmingham; Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopoeia.

MOST SUITABLE BASIS FOR QUININE AND OTHER MEDICATED WINES.

A. MILLAR & CO., DUBLIN; and 47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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HIRST, BROOKE & HIRST (LIM.), LEEDS,

Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturers of

ORANGE WINE

Of Finest Flavour and Quality, and specially suitable for the Preparation of Orange Quinine Wine.

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WORCESTER, READING, HARVIE, YORKSHIRE, AND "BOROUGH" KETCHUP.

SILVER MEDAL.

				Per gross.	Extra quality.					Per gross.	Extra quality.
14. Sample Bottles, dozen parcels	..	..	..	5/3	.. 6/3	1/4 Bottles, flat or round, reputed half-pints	..	36/-	..	26/-	
" " 1/2-gross boxes	..	..	..	5/9	.. 6/9	" " " " " " pints	..	28/-	..	38/-	
14. Giant " dozen parcels	..	..	..	6/6	.. 8/6	1 Pint "Imperial", round stoppered bottles	..	52/-	..	62/-	
" " 1/2-gross boxes	..	..	..	7/-	.. 9/-	12 1/2-Gallon Casks (casks free)	..	20/-	..	32/-	
							each				

ROYAL CAFE SAUCE, a Rich Fruity and Exquisite Flavour.

Square Glass Stoppered Bottles, containing nearly 1/2-pint Imperial, 42/- per gross. Sample Bottles at 7/- per gross.

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BOVRIL

Is the Guaranteed Product of **PRIME OX BEEF**, and is the most perfect form of
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Is thoroughly proved to be **FIFTY TIMES MORE NOURISHING** than ordinary **MEAT EXTRACT** or **HOME-MADE BEEF TEA.**

BOVRIL (LIM.), FOOD SPECIALISTS. LONDON and BRANCHES.

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NURSERY
Biscuits

Every Chemist is invited to send for **FREE FULL-SIZE SAMPLE TIN.**

"They possess distinct nutritive value."—*The Lancet.*

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SUPPLIED TO CHEMISTS
1/2 Tins, 10/6 per dozen.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Manufacturer: **H. B. CHIBNALL,**
HAMMERSMITH, LONDON, W.

A REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS, "MIXED PARCELS."

Every Requisite for the Smoker in One Order.

MINIMUM OF TROUBLE. MAXIMUM OF PROFITS.

Every known Manufacturer's Packet Tobaccos and Cigarettes at their List Prices. Foreign Cigars and Tobacconists' Fancy Goods at Importers' Prices. Carriage paid on parcels of £2 upwards to any station in the United Kingdom.

SINGLETON & COLE, Limited,

TOBACCONISTS' FACTORS,
TOBACCO, SHUFF, CIGARETTE, & CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, & 16 Cannon Street, BIRMINGHAM

All Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacconists' Fancy Goods should send P.O. for a copy of our Illustrated Price List. It is simply invaluable as a reference and guide to the Trade, and new beginners gather much useful information from it, thereby gaining experience and saving time and money.

Unequalled for making Soups,
Gravies, Hashes, Stews, &c.

EDWARDS' 1 lb. makes
SIX Quarts of
good SOUP by
boiling in water
for 30 minutes.

DESICCATED

Liberal Discount to Retail
Trade.

Carriage paid on orders of
£2 net and upwards.

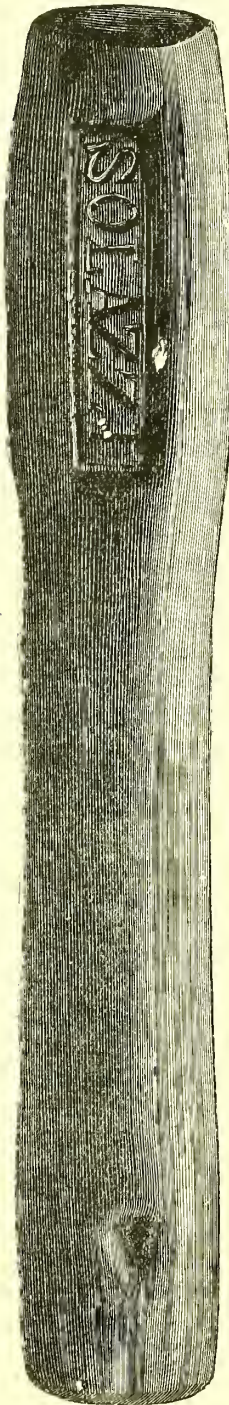
SOUPS.

Sole Manufacturers:—

F. KING & CO., LTD.

3 to 6 Camomile St., LONDON, E.C.

PURE LIQUORICE JUICE.



" SOLAZZI "

is the only Liquorice Juice universally acknowledged and prescribed by the Medical Profession.

" SOLAZZI "

possesses quality and flavour of a distinctive character, lacking in all inferior brands.

" SOLAZZI "

is certified by Analysis to be an absolutely Pure Extract.

" SOLAZZI "

is the Standard Article in the Trade.

Commended by the leading organ (*The Chemist and Druggist*) as "The most esteemed of all," and by *Health* (edited by Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., &c.) as "By far the best and purest."

Of all Wholesale Houses.

Ask for Show Cards and Handbills.

INSIST ON " SOLAZZI. "

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.

One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 Eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.

Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 6d., & 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER

Delicious Blancmange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P.

Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER.

Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK.

For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. & 1s. Bottles.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER.

Rich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER.

For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES.

Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In ½-pint, 1-pint, and Quart Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS—GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

PATENT MEDICINES AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Monthly Price List of Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, &c., will be sent post free on application to

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.

RICKSECKER'S PERFUMES

At the WORLD'S FAIR.

An Extract from the Special Report of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," July 29, 1893.

PERFUMES form one of the most attractive features in the ground-floor section. A prominent and most artistic exhibit is that of THEO. RICKSECKER, of Maiden Lane, New York, which occupies a corner of the aisle as we approach from the north entrance. Here there is a series of eight cases decorated in green enamel and gold, forming a kind of wedge.

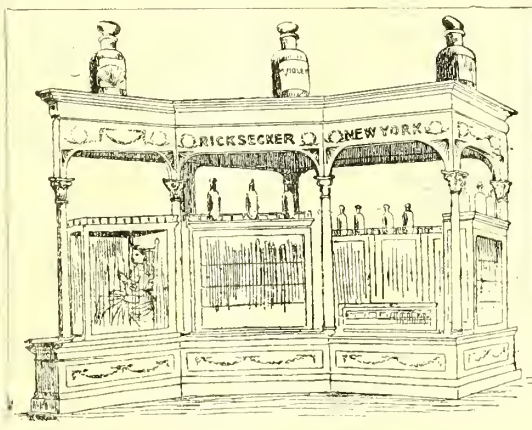
The apical case contains a figure of the woman most revered by all Americans—Martha Washington, the mother of the Republic. This figure is modelled in wax, and is, we believe, a true likeness. Martha Washington was a charming and lovely woman, and Mr. Ricksecker has not failed to do her beauty justice, for the dressing of the figure is as tasteful and elegant a costume as would serve for a royal wedding. This unique feature naturally attracts attention to the exhibit, and once the visitor begins to inspect it he finds many things to interest him.

There is a charm about the Ricksecker perfumes which is unusual: they are elegantly put up, both the shapes of bottles and the style of labels being quite *sui generis*. This is particularly noticeable in such perfumes as lavender-Cologne, sweet clover, and many others which might be named. The perfumes are displayed in magnificent vases and flasks as well as in the usual bottles for retailing, and they are set off by a selection of solid perfumes (sachets, &c.), which are also of elegant get-up.

In connection with these perfumes we may mention that the syndicate having the exclusive sale of per-

fumery at the Fair selected them as the only kind to be sold there, and the company which purchased the concession for selling perfumery through machines use them only in the 200 machines on the World's Fair grounds.

Besides perfumes the exhibit contains a good selection of toilet-preparations, such as tooth-powders, face-powders, reviving-salts, and soaps. There is a 165-lb. block of Ricksecker skin-soap on show which looks just like marble, and which, we noticed, was always dry whatever the state of the weather might be. This is a distinct innovation in toilet-soaps, for it eschews all the characteristics which are generally taken to imply attractiveness. For instance, it is not brightly coloured, nor is it scented—the oleaceous base is purely vegetable and in saponification the amount of alkali is rigidly hit off, and by subsequent treatment the soap is brought to a condition of strict neutrality. In appearance the soap looks well, for it



is milled five times, so that it comes out almost cream in colour, and the odour is not unpleasant. It gives a smooth but not abundant lather which can lie upon the skin for a long time without producing irritation, and its detergent qualities are excellent.

It will be noticed from the sketch that Mr. Ricksecker's exhibit is surmounted by three gigantic bottles of perfume, and we ought to add that the cases are so arranged as to form an office within which the attendant can receive visitors, who also have the privilege of writing letters in the office.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THEO. RICKSECKER, MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY.

English Agents—LYNCH & CO., LIM., Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.

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SOZIO & ANDRIOLI

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1757.]

GRASSE (Alpes Maritimes), FRANCE.

Neroli, Lavender, Geranium, Orris, Patchouly, Thyme, Rosemary, Spike, Santal, &c.

CONCENTRATED PERFUMES.

CONCRETE ESSENTIAL OILS.

FLOWER POMADES at the highest possible Saturation. ROSE & ORANGE FLOWER
WATER, Sweet Almond Oil.

London Agent—MR. FREDK. BOEHM, 4 CULLUM ST., E.C.

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Dunster House Mincing Lane

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IMPORTER OF

Musk Civet Ambergris Attar - of - Rose

ESSENTIAL OILS

Wholesale
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APPLICATION

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THE "BETROTHAL" BOUQUET. GROSSMITH'S NEW PERFUME.

A chef d'œuvre of the perfumer's art.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Dedicated by gracious permission to PRINCESS MAY (H.R.H. The Duchess of York).

N.B.—This entrancing Perfume is quite new, and possesses the rare quality of preserving
its very distinctive and floral character throughout.

In attractive single cases, 21/-, 40/-, and 80/- per doz Sold by all leading Chemists and Perfumers.

J. GROSSMITH, SON & CO., Perfumers LONDON.

USED BY ROYALTY.



IVORINE COMPLEXION CREAM

Removes Wrinkles, Superficial
Eruptions, Irritation, Inflamed Eyelids;
Heals Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Insect Bites,
and is invaluable for Eczema.Highly recommended by "LANCET"
and Dr. STARTIN.Miss ELLEN TERRY says: "nothing
can compare with it."

IVORINE HAIR BALSAM

Prevents Baldness and Greyness,
removes Dandruff, stimulates vigorous
Growth, and imparts a softness and
glossiness unrivalled by other prepara-
tions.PEARLINE Dentifrice preserves Teeth, renders them pearly
white, and gives delightful fragrance to the breath.
CREAM and BALSAM, 1/6 each. PEARLINE, 1/- Proprietors—

BAILEY'S TOILET COMPANY, BEDFORD.

Wholesale Prices:—

CREAM and BALSAM, 12/- each; PEARLINE, 8/- per dozen.

20

CALVERT'S INDIAN BATH SOAP

(REGISTERED),

Contains 15 per cent. of genuine Carbolic, which is the best
remedy for Sores, Insect Bites, Stings, Ringworm, Prickly
Heat, or other Skin Ailments and Parasitic Complaints.Sold in Tablets, WITHOUT PRICE ON, at 2/- per dozen Box,
less usual Trade Discount.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER,

HAVE BEEN AWARDED

60 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

For the Superior Excellence of their Preparations.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the Gums, reducing all Inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

RELIEF & HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over Fifty Years by millions of Mothers for their children while Teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

CURE COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA. CURE ANY IRRITATION OR SORENESS OF THE THROAT.
RELIEVE THE HACKING COUGH IN CONSUMPTION. RELIEVE BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CATARRH.
CLEAR AND GIVE STRENGTH TO THE VOICE OF SINGERS, AND ARE INDISPENSABLE TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
SOOTHING AND SIMPLE, CHILDREN CAN USE THEM, AS THEY ASSIST EXPECTORATION AND RELIEVE
HOARSENESS.

NOTICE. — Brown's Bronchial Troches are guaranteed to contain no Opium or other Poison.

London Office — 33 FARRINGDON ROAD.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from Falling Off. Restores Grey or White Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.
Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.
IS NOT a Dye, and therefore does not stain the skin, or even white linen.
Should be in every house where a **HAIR RENEWER** is needed.

APPLY FOR WHOLESALE TERMS TO

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, LIM.
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JOSEPH WATSON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GLYCERINE

DOUBLE DISTILLED CHEMICALLY PURE 1260 Sp.G.,

ALSO FOR

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND OTHER MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

PACKED IN 10 AND 5 CWT. IRON DRUMS, TO BE RETURNED, AND IN 56 LBS. TINS FREE.

WHITEHALL SOAP WORKS, LEEDS.

ONE BY ONE!

PASCALL'S SILVER CACHOUS
BRILLIANTLY POLISHED.

FRAGRANT AROMA.

FINEST IN THE MARKET.

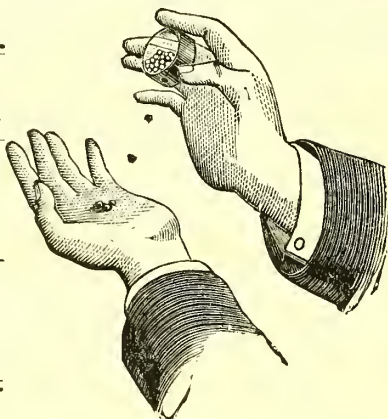
IN ROUND PATENT BOXES, MADE TO RELEASE ONE BY ONE.

QUITE
NOVEL

PREFERRED
TO ALL
OTHERS.

In 1 dozen

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Most
Saleable

2/3
per dozen.
In
1-lb. Bottles
3/6
per lb.

Of the usual Wholesale Houses, and of the Manufacturer,
JAS. PASCALL, Blackfriars Rd., LONDON, S.E.

"PRICE'S GLYCERINE"

(Originally introduced in 1855).

Guaranteed free from ARSENIC
and all other impurities.

WHOLESALE FROM

**PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO.,
LIMITED,**

London, Liverpool, and Manchester.

COOK'S PURE TOILET SOAPS.

SPECIALITIES:—COOK'S SAVON DE LUXE. The most luxurious soap made.

COOK'S "RIVIERA" (SUPER-FATTED). Specially prepared for delicate and sensitive skins.

SPECIALITIES MADE FOR THE TRADE.

COOK'S GOLD MEDAL ANTISEPTIC SOAP. (Thomson's Patent.)

For curing and relieving Eczema, Ringworm, and all skin affections.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS AT GREAT EXHIBITIONS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

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22 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

PURITY GUARANTEED.

Oleum Absinthii, Amygdalæ Dulcis, ditto Essent., Anisi (H. & W.), Bergamotæ, Caryophylli, Cognac, Coriandri, Geranii (Vimard & Co.), Iridis (Vimard & Co.), Juniperi, Lavendulæ, Limonicæ, Menth. Pip. (H. G. Hotchkiss), Pini Pumilionis, Sylvestris, Rosmarini, &c., &c., &c.

OTTO OF ROSE (Pure Virgin).

SPECIALITIES:—

CARAMELINE (substitute for Burnt Sugar). 20 times stronger than Caramel.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF ORRIS (Maubert Fils & Vimard).

CONCENTRATED PERFUMES, POMADES, FLOWER-WATERS.

Carbolic Acid, Liquid, 25 per cent.

Carbolic Acid. .. 50 ..

Carbolic Acid, Liquid, 95 per cent.

Carbolic. Crystal. 35° to 70°.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.

Floral Extract, 3/6, 5/-,
10/6, 21/-

Egg Julep, 2/-, 4/-

CONCENTRATED

Egg Julep, 2/6,

5/-, 10/6.

Golden Fluid,

10/6, 21/-

EUXURON,

1/6.

&c.

Stimulating Lotion, 5/-,

10/6.

Astringent and Tonic

Lotion, 5/-, 10/6.

Quinine and Arnica

Hair Wash, 3/6,

5/-, 10/6, 21/-

Arnica Wash,

3/6, 5/-,

10/6.

&c.

EUCHRISMA.
Combines in one clear Fluid every valuable
Component both of a Hair Grease and Wash,
3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

EAU RACINE.
For removing the original colour of Grey Hair;
superior to all other Preparations being perfectly
simple in its Composition. Price 8/-.

An elegant Preparation for
the Hair and Beard.
Price 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 10/6, 21/-.

BRILLANTINE

H. P. TRUEFITT'S TONIC TOOTH BRUSH

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

20 & 21 Burlington Arcade; 13 & 14 Old Bond St., London.

LEMON-OIL TERPENE

(CITRENE),

ORANGE-OIL TERPENE

(AURANTIENE),

CARAWAY-OIL TERPENE

(CARVENE),

Obtained as by-products in the Manufacture of the
TERPENELESS non-clouding ESSENTIAL OILS
of LEMON, ORANGE, and CARAWAY

only by the INVENTOR and SOLE MANUFACTURER,

HEINRICH HAENSEL,

PIRNA-ON-THE-ELBE.

Several tons unsold, for prompt and future shipment,
at very Low Prices.

WILLIAM POPPELREUTER,

54 PORTLAND STREET,

MANCHESTER.

THE LATE FIRE IN OLD BAILEY.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY

Oleg to inform their numerous customers that they are making arrangements to fully resume business in temporary premises as soon as possible; in the meantime they are already able to execute at once all orders for the following goods:—

Crown Lavender Salts, 1/6, 2/-, and 4/- size.

Crab Apple Blossoms and assorted perfumes in same series, 1/5 and 4/6 size.

Cologne Salts, 1/6 and 2/- size.

Assorted perfumes in round bottles, with Crown stoppers or sprinklers, 2/- size.

THE C. P. CO. must regret any inconvenience that their friends may be caused by the unavoidable delay, and would call attention to their temporary address, 115 NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

SPECIAL LINE—FEEDING BOTTLES.

GREEN CLASS, Plain Neck, best Black Rubber Fittings 20/6 per gross.

WHITE CLASS, Screw Neck, best Black Rubber Fittings 27/11 "

VEGETABLE IVORY RING SOOTHERS.. .. 8/6 "

Terms—Net Cash with order, packages free, delivered to rail or wharf, London.

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SPONGE IMPORTERS.

M. PETERSON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1870),

75 ST. ANNE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

FOR HOME FOREIGN & COLONIAL MARKETS

PETROLEUM JELLY

WHITE, RED AND YELLOW

TRADE MARK

BEST AND PUREST

CONFORMS TO ALL REQUIREMENTS OF B.P.

AND PRONOUNCED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION TO BE UNSURPASSED.

Extract from Analytical Report of Dr. S. Rideal, F.C.S., F.I.C., F.G.S.

"Practically tasteless and free from smell, contained no fat or resin, * * * carefully manufactured."

SNOWDON, SONS & CO., MILLWALL, LONDON, E.



A combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus, and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Insect Destroyer, and Air Purifier.

CAMPHORTAR

THE CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

It is most elegantly and attractively packed in the form of Maltese Crosses wrapped in Gelatine, and commands a ready sale. Camphortar fills the sick room with a pleasant odour, and destroys disease germs in the air. Camphortar is equally destructive to Moths and other insects. Camphortar is used as a protection against Smallpox, Influenza, Fever, Epidemics, Cholera, and other infectious diseases.

To be obtained of the following Wholesale Houses:—

London: Maw, Son & Thompson, F. Newbery & Sons, J. Sanger & Sons, May, Roberts & Co., Potter & Clarke, Hockin, Wilson & Co., W. Sutton & Co., Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co. Liverpool: Ayton & Saunders, Evans, Sons & Co. Manchester: Woolley, Sons & Co., Goldfield, Pattinson & Co., Heath Bros. Leeds: Simcock. Leicester: Howard Lloyd & Co.

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W. C. HEBDEN, Albany Works, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

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PERFUMED SOLUTION OF

CARBOLIC ACID

Should be addressed to

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"IZAL" IS THE
NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT,



And is now supplied by the chief Wholesale Houses.

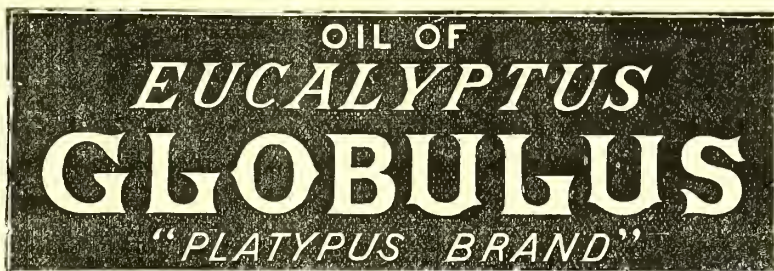
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Who are the Sole Bottling Agents for the Manufacturers.



HELBING'S ANALYSIS.—Specific Gravity, 0.9175 at 15° C. Contains 44.9 per cent. Crystallisable Eucalyptol.
Free from Phellandrene, and from irritating constituents.

IN TASTE, AROMA, AND THERAPEUTIC VALUE

THE FINEST OIL KNOWN.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS "RISDONIA"

A BEAUTIFULLY SCENTED OIL.

HELBING'S ANALYSIS.—Specific Gravity, 0.9158 at 15° C. Contains 52.9 per cent. Crystallisable Eucalyptol.

30-lb. TINS. CASES OF 2 and 4 TINS. (Contracts at Special Prices.)

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
APPLY FOR SAMPLES TO THE

TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO.,

138 LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. FACTORIES: HOBART, TASMANIA.

KANGAROO EUCALYPTUS OIL

25-lb Tins.

KANGAROO



25-lb. Tins.

BRAND.

TRADE MARK.

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.

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COLONIAL ADDRESS—A. M. BICKFORD & SONS. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, ADELAIDE,
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PREPARED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS
Philadelphia, U.S.A. 30 Snow Hill, London.

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and so can supply large buyers upon ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS:

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LYNCH & CO., Ltd., 192 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
MAY, ROBERTS & CO., 9 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

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EVANS, SONS & CO., LIVERPOOL.
JOHN THOMPSON, „
RAIMES & CO., YORK.

In addition to the above List, the sale of WYETH'S BEEF JUICE, and other preparations, has become so extended that any WHOLESALE CHEMIST will procure it on order.

Physicians in Hospitals and in their Private Practice are treating the two Epidemics, **INFLUENZA and TYPHOID FEVER**, with great skill, and for a **Nourishing and Stimulating Food** are prescribing and using

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE,

A preparation in which there is five times more nourishment than in any similar preparation, as ALL the albuminous principles of beef are preserved in an active and soluble form—one in which the proportion of nutriment to stimulating properties is such that it is acceptable to the most delicate or debilitated stomach, and is alike satisfactory to the Physician and Patient—it is so pleasant and agreeable to the taste. The local demand in Great Britain for

WYETH'S BEEF JUICE

has doubled this month, and for the information of RETAIL CHEMISTS who do not already carry it in stock we have published the above list.

ANY RETAIL CHEMIST desiring a Sample of **WYETH'S BEEF JUICE** sent to any of his Medical friends in his name, should send full addresses and request to

Resident Representative

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Philadelphia, U.S.A.

WILLIAM F. HORTON,

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LONDON.

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Davenport (Browne's)
Towle, A. P., & Son

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Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.
Compagnie Francaise

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Armbracht, Nelson & Co.
French Hygienic Soc.
Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howards & Sons

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Bleasdale & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., Lim.
Robinson & Co.
Smith, T. & H., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

COFFEE

Symington, T., & Co. (Coffee Essence)
White, Fairchild & Co.

COLAPSEL TUBES

Betts & Co.

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Hooper, B., & Co. | Leo & Co.
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

CONCENT. LIQES.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Lloyd, T. Howard & Co.

CONFECTIONERY

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Smith Tom

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Pattison, C.
Soloport Bros.

COTTON WOOL

Haynes, G., & Co. (Absorbent)
Robinson & Sons (Absorbent)
Sanger, J., & Sons

CRSED LINSEED

Mumford, S. G.

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Bailey's Toilet Co.
Becham, T.
Bromley, H., & Co.
Dorothy Dentifrice Co.
Hanson, O.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lakeman, J. J.
Quelch, H. C.
Ricksecker, Theo.
Sutton, O., & Co.
Thompson & Capper
Warwick Bros. | Wilson, A.
Woods, W. (Arecia Nut)

DENTISTRY

Browning, A. J.
Stevens, P. A.

DISINFECTANTS

Amines Synicate, Lim.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Brooks, T.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Dyrsdale, J. W., & Co.
Dusseck Bros. & Co.
Fletcher Bros. & Co.
Hebden, W. C.
Government Sanitary Co.
Izal
Jockey's Sanitary Compounds Co.
Mackey, Mackey & Co.
Mason, O. E., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
National Chemical Co.
Sanitas Co., Lim.
Seabury & Johnson
Tyrer, T., & Co.

DOC MEDICINES

Eald, A. J.
Spratt's Patent, Lim.

DRUGS

Graf, F. | Hopf, R.

DRUGGISTS' SUN.

Ayrton & Saunders
Bailley, M., & Co.
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Currie, W., & Co.
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Evans, Sons & Co. (Savars)
Fawcett, T.
Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Fordham & Smith
Gilbertson, H., & Sons
Heath Bros.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Iris & Co. Lim.
Kay Bros., Lim.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
May, Roberts & Co.
Mullerson, H.
Newbery, F., & Sons
Quelch, H. C.
Sanger & Sons | Schutz & Co.
Tidman & Son | Toogood, W.
Timbridge & Wright
Tyer Rubber Co.
Wood, Vincent | Young, J.

DRYSALTERIES

Browning, J. H., & Co.
Burton, W., & Sons

DYES, &c.

Ayrton & Saunders
Burton, W., & Sons
Crawshaw & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Blondeau & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Hockin, Wilson & Co. (Farina)
Martin, Maria (Nun)
Moonich, Oscar, & Co.
Muhlens, F.

ELECTRIC APPAR.

Darton, F., & Co.
Gent & Co.

EMBROCATION

Day & Sons

ENEMAS

Barclays, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Sanger & Son
Wood, Vincent

ENGRAVERS

Corsan, J. R.

ESSENCES

Boehm, Fredk.
Bouton, J., & Co. (Lim.)
Brathy & Hinchliffe, Lim.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Iris & Co., Lim.
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Son
Newball & Mason
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Stevenson & Howell
Tyrer, P. (Anchovies)
Tyrer, T., & Co.
Woolley, Sons & Co.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Barrett, A. A.
Boehm, Fredk.
Brummerstedt & Liders
Brydne, W. J., & Co.
Clay, Dod & Co.
Culler, Walker & Co.
Dodge & Olcott
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hodgkingsone, Treacher & Clarke
Lambert, S., & Co.
May & Baker, Lim.
Meadowcroft & Sons
Richards & Bert
Rylands, Dan, Lim.
Sozio & Andrioli
Stevenson & Ewell
Symes & Co.
Treatt, R. C.
Warwick Bros.
Witrofsky, E.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ETHER

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Robbins, J., & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.
White, A., & Sons
Woolley, Sons & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

EUCALYPTUS

Rickforde | Bosisto's
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Grimwade, Ridley & Co.
Laughland, Mackay & Baker
Mackay, Mackay & Co.
Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co.
Woods & Co.

EXALGINE

Kuhn, B.

EXTRACT MEAT

Armour & Co.
Bovril, Lim.
Brand & Co.
Iris & Co. (Viking Co.)
Liebig Co.
Mason, G., & Co. Lim.
Wyeth, J., & Brother

EXTRACTS, FLUID

Allen & Hanbury
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hooper, B., & Co.
Lloyd T., Howard, & Co.
Moss & Co.
Rickett & Clarke
Wright, Layman & Umney

FEEDG BOTTLES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
(Thermo Safe)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearn, Wright & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Kilner Bros.
Marriott, E., & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Spence & Co.
Surrey Packing Co.

FILTERG PAPERS

H. C. Quelch

FILTERS

Fordham, W. B., & Sons, Lim.
Mawson Filter Co.
Silicated Carbon Filter Co.

FORMULA

Brooks, T.

FOOD (Infants' & Invalid's)

Allen & Hanbury
Benger's Food
Brand & Co.
Chibnall, H. B.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Infantina
Kilg, F., & Co. (Lim.)
Liebig Co.
Lorimer & Co.
Mason, G., & Co. Lim.
Mellin's Food
Nestlé, H.
Drige, R.
Tyrer, P.
Vikig Food Co.
Wyeth, J., & Bro.

GINGER ALE

Mills, R. M., & Co.
Ross & Sons (Lim.)

GLYCERINE

Blyton, Astley & Co. (Pastilles)
Boehm, F. | Fink & Co.
Fuerst Bros.
Friede's Candle Co., Lim.
Watson & Sons

GOUT & RHEU-

MATIC PILLS

Bromley, Co.
Prout & Harsant (Blair's)

GRANULAR PREP.

Bishop, A., & Sons
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

GUM

Fink & Co. (Arabic, &c.)

HAIR PREP.

Anglo-American Drug Co.,
Chesebrough Co. [Lim.]
Edwards & Co.
Horn, O. E.
Klicksecker, Theo.
Treatt, H. P. Lim.

HERB BEER EXTS

Newhall & Mason
Potter & Clarke
Schmidt, Karl

HOMEOPATHIC

Keene & Ashwell
Leath & Ross
Thompson & Capper
Watson & Wales

HONEY

Evans, Sons & Co.
May, Roberts & Co.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Fellows
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Lorimer & Co. | Symes & Co.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

INDIANUR. GOODS

Currie, W., & Co.
Tyer Rubber Co.

INHALES

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Spirone, Co., The
Toogood, W.

INK [See MARKING INKS]

Bewley & Draper

INSECTICIDES

Rooke, Tompsett & Co.
Stearns & Co.
Stevenson & Howell

KETCHUP

Tyrer, P.

KOLA PREPETH

Christy, T., & Co.

LARD

Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE

Evans, Sons & Co.
Lorimer & Co.

LINT

Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Newsome, C.
Robinson & Sons

LIQUORICE

Dennis Di Lugo & Co.
"Solazzi"

LITHIA

Fuerst Bros.

LIZENS

Allen & Hanbury
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Davidson & Gray
Gibson, R., & Sons (Manfra.)
Hill & Son
Lorimer & Co.
Pascall, J.
Raines & Co. | Warwick Bros.

MACHINERY

Bennett, Sons & Shears (Lim.)
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Gardner, W.
Martin & Perri & Co.
Ohlson, A. | Pindar, J. W.
Werner & Pfeiderer (Kneading and Sifting)

MAGNESIA

Bush, W., Son & Co.
Duncan, Fuller & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Henry, T. W. (Calined)
Hill, A. S., & Sons
Washington Chemical Co.

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Allen & Hanbury
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
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Glendenning, W.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Lorimer & Co.
Moss, J., & Co.
Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., L. m.
Raines & Co.
Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.
Robinson & Co.

MARKING INKS

Bond, John (Crystal Palace)
(Ink and Pencils)

MEDICINE CHSTS

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Day, Son & Hewitt (Veterinary)
Day & Sons (Veterinary)

MENTHOL

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Hockin, Wilson & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Thompson
Shirley Bros.
Tyrer, P.

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Howards & Sons
May & Baker, Lim.
Tyrer, T., & Co.

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Boord & Son | Burrough, J.
Jones & Co.
Phillips, G., & Co.
Smith, S., & Co.

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Robbins, J., & Co.

MICROSCOPES

Darton, F., & Co.

MILK

Nestlé, H. (Condensed)

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Browning, J. H., & Co.
Fox, W., & Sons
Funchin, Johnson & Co.

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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
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Chesebrough Co. (Vaseline)
Christy, T., & Co.
Lancaster & Co. (Castor), Lim.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Richardson, J., & Co. (Leicester), Lim. (Anaspaline)

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Hopt, B.

OPTICIANS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.

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Fuerst Bros.
Warwick Bros.
Witrofsky, J. R.

OXIDE OF ZINO

Hubbuck, T., & Son, Lim.

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PAT. MEDCNS, &c.

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Atkinson & Barker (Infant Preserv.)

PAPSIN, &c.

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Becham, T. (Pills)
Bow's, Dr. Liniment
Brouley, C. (Gout and Rheu.)
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
Congrove, G. F.
Edwards & Son
Evans, Lescher & Webb
Fassett & Johnson
Fenning (Powders)
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Holloway (Pills and Oint.)
Hovenden & Son
Lalor (Phosphodyne, &c.)
Mackenzie, Dr. (Catarrh Cure)
May, Roberts & Co.
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Roberts & C. (Foreign)
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Southall E. & Barclay
Sutton, W., & Co.
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Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson
Kuhn, B.
Lorimer & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Ingluvin)
Stern, G. & G.
Warner & Co. (Ingluvin)

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Stevenson & Howell

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Robbins & Co.

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Bleasdale & Co.
Blondeau & Cie. | Boehm, F.
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Bredenbach & Co.
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Brummerstedt & Liders
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chemists' Association, Lim.
Chesebrough Co.
Crown Perfumery Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Ewen, J., & Sons
Farina, J. M.
Greenall & Sons
Hovenden & Sons
Lanoline
Mulhens, F.
Newbery, F., & Sons (Sordose)
Pearse, A. & F., Lim.
Fotter & Clarke
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Ricksecker, Theo.
Sandoil & Co.
Sozio & Andrioli
Tidman & Son | Treatt, R. O
Trueitt, H. P., Lim.
Warwick Bros.
West, T. (Oke's Monia)
Woolley, Sons & Co. (Powder)
Wright, Layman & Umney

PETROLEUM

Allen & Hanbury
Barclay & Sons, Lim.
Dee Oil Co.
Fuerst Bros. (Jelly)
Snowdon, Sons & Co.

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Allen & Hanbury
Armour & Co.
Basis Bros.
Barron, Harveys & Co.
Bieber, J. D., Boehm, Fredk.
Boehring, C. F., & Sons
Boulton, J., & Co., Lim.
Bryce & Rumpf
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Chassaing & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
F. & R. Co.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Giles, Hacht & Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francis
Hewlett & Son
Howards & Sons
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
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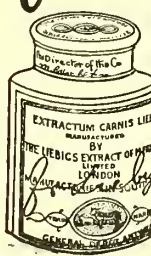
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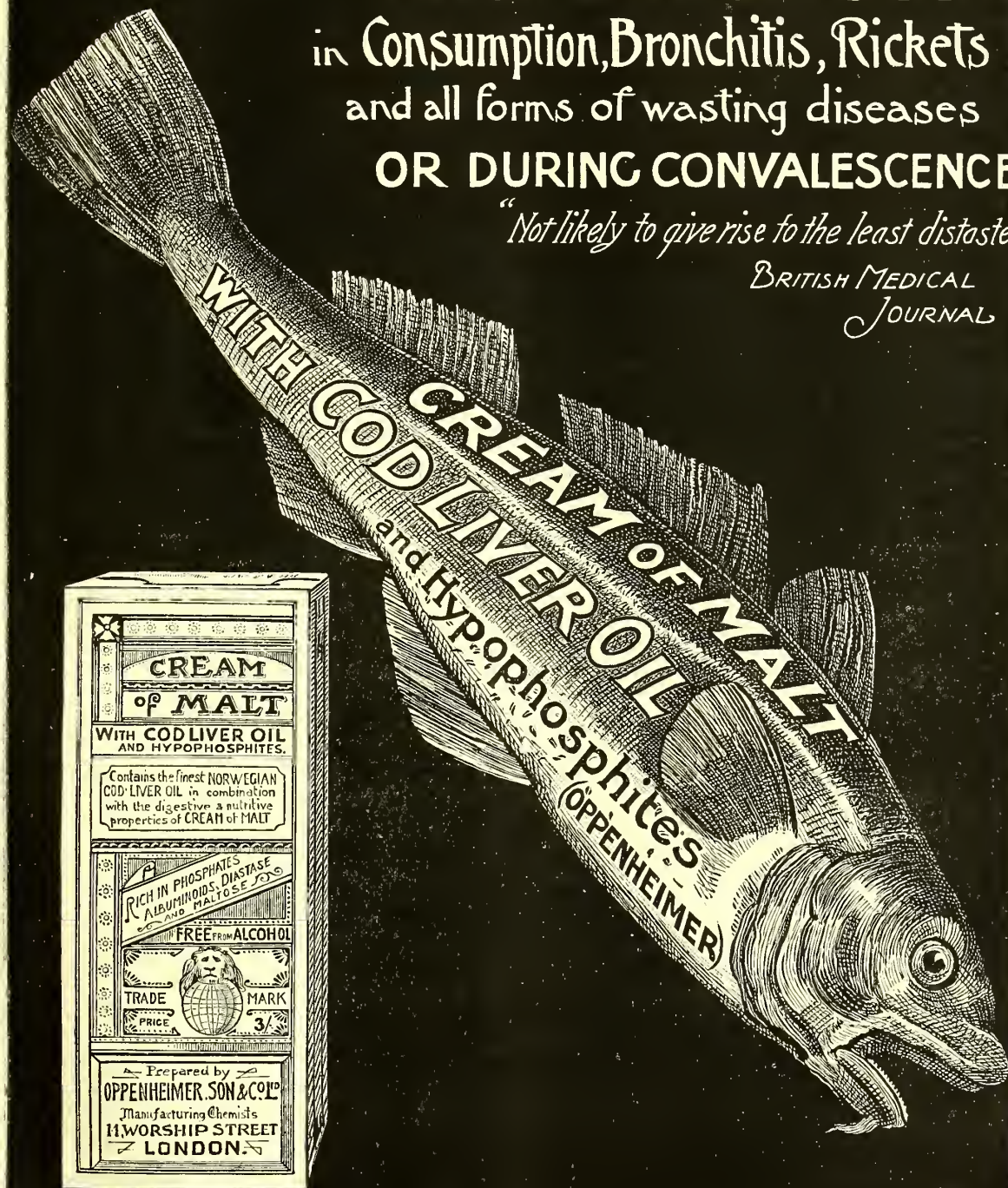
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"TABLOIDS", of Compressed Drugs afford many advantages over the old-fashioned methods of administration.

1. They are the most portable form of drug.
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4. The "Tabloids" when used for the throat dissolve slowly in the mouth, bringing a concentrated solution in contact with the diseased surfaces, and for a much longer time than with a gargle or ordinary lozenge.
5. Drugs which are intended for internal use are compressed lightly and dissolve readily. Quinine "Tabloids" are, for instance, much more soluble than hand-made pills.



Chloride of Ammonium "Tabloids."

The solvent and discutient as well as anti-phlogistic powers of this salt are well known, and have led to its extensive employment in cases of sore throat and bronchitis, attended with abundant secretion of thick and tough mucus. It at once mitigates the cough or irritation and lessens expectoration.

Supplied to the Trade at 4/6, 8/-, 10/-, and 18/- per dozen bottles.

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The Voice "Tabloids" contain Chlorate of Potassium, Cocaine, and Borax. Cocaine has been largely employed by laryngologists, and is highly valued in many throat affections. It allays irritability of the throat, and tones the mucous membrane of the throat generally. It relieves also the dysphagia of phthisical laryngitis.

Supplied to the Trade in metal boxes at 7/6 and 15/- per dozen; also in vinaigrette bottles at 8/- per dozen.

Soluble "Tabloids" of Compressed Drugs.

(Prepared by BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.)

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Aconite Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Agathin, 4 gr.
Aloin, 1-10 gr.
*Aloin Compound (Anti-Constipation). (Aloin, 15 gr.; Belladonna Ext., 1-8 gr.; Strychnine, 1-60 gr.; Ipecac., 1 16 gr.)
Alumol, 4 gr.
Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5, and 10 gr.
Ammon. Chloride with Borax.
Antacid (Magnesia-Alcali). (Calcium Carb. Precip., 3½ gr.; Magnes. Carb., 2½ gr.; Sodium Chlorid., 1 gr.)
Antifebrin, 2 gr.
Antim. Tartrate, 1-50 gr.
*Antipyrin, 2½ gr.
Antipyrin, 5 gr.
Apomorphine Mur., 1-50 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-100, 1-50, and Atropia Sulph., 1-100 gr. (1-2) or Belladonna Tinct., 1, 5, and 15 min.
Benzosol, 5 gr.
Bismuth Salicylate, 5 gr.
Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Bismuth and Soda, 2½ gr. each.
*Bland's Pill, 4 gr.
Bland's Pill with Aloin.
Bland's Pill with Arsenic.
Blue Pill, 3 gr.
Borax, 5 gr.

TABLOID

Caffeine Citrate, 2 gr.
*Calcium Sulph., 1-10 gr.
Calomel, 1 10, ½, and 1 gr.
Camphor Comp. Tinct. (Paregoric), 2, 5, and 15 min.
Cannabis Indica Tinct., 5 min.
Capsicum Tinct., 1 min.
*Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr.
*Cascara Comp. (Cascara Ext., Dry, 1 gr.; Eucalyptin, ½ gr.; Nuc. Vomica Ext., 1-16 gr.; Hyoscyamus Ext., Dry, ½ gr.; Iridin ½ gr.)
*Cathartic Comp., U.S.P. (Ext. Coloc. Co. Pulv., 1½ gr.; Ext. Jalape Pulv., 1 gr.; Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr.; Combogee Pulv., ½ gr.)
Charcoal (Pure Willow), 5 gr.
*Chloralid, 5 gr.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Cinch. Co. Tr. 30 min.
Cinch. Simp. Tr., 30 min.
Cocaine Mur., 1 gr.
Cocaine with Potash and Borax (see Voice).
Copper Arsenite, 1-1000 gr.
Crete Aromat. cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr. (Automatic Confection with Opium).
Cubeb. and Belladonna Efferves. (Dr. I. Moore).
Cubeb. Comp. (Cubeb. Pulv., 2 gr.; Ammon. Chlor., ½ gr.; Ext. D.umatol, 5 gr. [Glycerh.])

Dialysed Iron, 10 min.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 and 5 min.
Digitalin, 1-100 gr.
Diuretin- "Knoll," 5 gr.
Dover Powder (see Ipecac. & Opium).
*Easton's Syrup.
*Ergotin, 3 gr.
Euonymin Resin, ½ gr.
Exalgin, 2 gr.
Ferri Sulph. Exsic.
Gelsem. semp. Tr., 5 min.
Guaiacum and Sulphur, aa 3 gr.
Hydrarg. Colocynth., et Hyos. (Pil. Hydrarg., 2 gr.; Pil. Coloc. et Hyos., 4 gr.).
Hydrarg. cum Creta, ½, ½, and 1 gr.
Hydrarg. cum Creta, 1 gr.; with Dover Powder, 1 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-16 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Vir. (Proto-Iodide of Mercury), ½ gr.
Hydrarg. Perchlor., 1-100 gr.
Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1-10 gr. (see also Calomel).
*Hydrastis Comp. (Hydrastis Mur., ½ gr.; Ergotin, ½ gr.; Cannabin Hydronaphthol, 3 gr. [Tannate, ½ gr.]
Hyoscyam. Tr., 1 and 10 min.
Hypnol, 5 gr.
*Ichthyol, 2½ gr. (keratin- or sugar-Iodide Hydrarg., ½ gr. [coated].
Iodopyrin, 5 gr.
Ipecac. and Opium, ½ and 5 gr. (Dover Powder).
Ipecac. Powder, 1-10 and 5 gr.
Ipecac. Pulv. cum Antim. Tart., aa 1-100 gr.
Iron and Arsenic Comp. (Quinine Bisulph., 1 gr.; Iron Hypophosph., 2 gr.; Arsenic, Strych. Sulph., aa 1-50 gr.)
*Iron and Quinine Cit., 3 gr.
*Laxative Vegetable (Res. Podoph., Ext. Hyosc., Ext. Tarax., aa ½ gr.; Ext. Coloc. Pulv., 1 gr.; Ext. Jalape Pulv., Res. Lepland., aa ½ gr.; Ol. Menth. Pip.)
Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr.
*Lithia Co. (Dr. Lane's formula). (Lithia Benzoas, 3 gr.; Sulphur Precip., 2 gr.; Quin. Salicy., ½ gr.)
Magne. Carb. Comp. (antacid). (Pot. Bicarb., 2 gr.; Sodium Bicarb., 2 gr.; Magnes. Carb. Lewis, 2 gr.; Sodium Chlorid., 3 gr.)
Manganese Dioxide, 2 gr.
Meuthol Co. (Sodium Bic., 3 gr.; Menthol, ½ gr.; Saccharin, ½ gr.)
Morphine Sulph., 1-20 and ½ gr.
Nasal (Dr. Seiler).
Nasal, Alkaline (Borax, 5 gr.; Sodium Chlor., 5 gr.; Effervescent).
Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline (Sodium Bicarb., 5 gr.; Acid Carbolic, ½ gr.; Borax, 5 gr.)
Naso-pharyngeal (Dr. Macnaughton Jones' formula). (Sodium Chlorid., Borax, Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Menthol, Thymol, Cocaine Mur., Ol. Gaultheria.)
Nitro-glycerine, 1-100 gr. (see also Trinitrine).
Nux Vomica Tinct., 1, 3, and 10 min.
Opium Tinct., 2, 5, and 10 min.
Opium, ½ and 1 gr.
Pancreatin (see Zymine "Tabloids")
Papain, 2 gr. (Dr. Finkler & Co.).
*Pepsin (Fairchild).
Pepsin, Saccharated, 5 gr.
Pepsin, Bismuth, and Charcoal. (Pepsin, 1 gr.; Bismuth, 2 gr.; Charcoal, 2 gr.)
*Peptonic, 5 gr. (Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Lactophosph. of Lime, p. eq.)

*Peptonic (new process). (Zymine, 1 gr.; Calcium Lacto-Phosphate, 1 gr., coated with Keratin. Pepsin Pure, 1 gr., is then added, and the complete "Tabloid" coated with pure white sugar.)
Phenacetin (Bayer), 5 gr.
Pilocarpin Mur., 1-20 gr.
Podophyllin Resin, ½ gr.
Podophyllin Co. (Podophyllin, ½ gr.; Pil. Rhei Co., 2½ gr.; Ext. Hyos., 1½ gr.) (Sir Wm. Moore).
Potass Bicarb., 5 gr.
Potass Bromide, 5 and 10 gr.
Potass Chloride, 5 gr.
Potass Chloride with Borax
Potass Iodide, 5 gr.
Potass Nit. (Sal Prunella), 5 gr.
Potass Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr.
Potass Salicylate, 5 gr.
Quinine Bisulphate, ½ gr.
*Quinine (Bisulph.), 1, 2, 3, and 5 gr.
Quinine Sulphate same strengths, sizes, and prices as Quinine.
Reduced Iron, 2 gr. [Bismiphate].
Resorcin, 3 gr.
*Rhubarb Comp. (Pil.), 3 gr. (Rhei Pulv., 1 part; Aloe Soc. Pulv., 1 part; Saponis Pulv., ½ part; Myrrhe Pulv., ½ part; Ol. Menth. Pip.)
Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory Powder), 5 gr.
Rhubarb and Gentian (Stomachic Comp.). (Infusio Gentian Co. 2½ dr.; Infusio Rhei, 2½ dr.; Sodium Bic., 5 gr.; Ol. Menth. Pip., ½ gr.)
Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr. (Atheum, 3 parts; Sodium Bicarb., 2 parts; Rhubarb, 3 gr. [Zingiber, ½ part].
Saccharin, ½ gr.
Salicin, 5 gr.
Salol, 5 gr.
Santonin, ½ gr.
Soda-Mint, or Neutralising "Tabloids." (Sodium Bicarb., 4 gr.; Ammon. Carb., ½ gr.; Ol. Menth. Pip., Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 gr. [½ gr.]
Sodium Dinitro-salicylate, 4 gr.
Sodium Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr.
Sodium Sulphate, Efferves. Strophanthus (2 min. of Tinct. in Sulphonal, 5 gr. [each] Sulphur Comp. (Sir A. Garrod's formula). (Sulph. Precip., 5 gr.; Tannin, 2½ gr. [Potass. Bitart., 1 gr.]
Tar, 1 gr.
Tar, 1 gr., with Codeine, ½ gr.
Test "Tabloids" for preparing Fehling's Solution).
Thirst.
Thyroid Gland, 5 gr.
Tinct. "Tabloids." In oval bottles and bottles of 100
*Tonic Comp. (Iron Pyrophos., 2 gr.; Quinine, 1 gr.; Strych., 1-100 gr.)
Trinitrine (Nitro-Glycerine), 1-100 and 1-50 gr.
Trinitrine and Amyl Nitrite.
Trinitrine Comp. (Trinitrine, 1-100 gr.; Nitrite of Amyl, ½ gr.; Capsicum, 1-50 gr.; Menthol, 1-50 gr.)
Urethane, 5 gr.
Vin. Ipecac. on in.
Voice (Potash, Borax, and Cocaine).
Warburg Tincture, 30 min. in each.
Zinc Permanganate, 2 gr.
Zinc Sulphate, 1 and 10 gr.
Zinc Sulpho-carbolic, 2 gr.
Zingib. port. tinct., 5 min.
*Zymine (Fairchild).
*Zymine Comp. (Fairchild). (Zymine, 2 gr.; Bismuth Subnit., 3 gr.; Pulv. Ipecac., 1-10 gr.)

* May also be had sugar-coated.

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EMPIRE CHAMBERS, YORK STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

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AN ADVANCE NOTE.

THE Winter issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published on January 27, 1894. It will be a highly attractive number, and will be distributed to 11,000 of the principal buyers in the trade, at home and abroad. The publisher is prepared to receive, and stitch in with every one of the 11,000 copies, circulars or price-lists specially printed by advertisers for this purpose. This is a splendid method of advertising, and the cheapest and most effective manner of distributing circulars. We mention the matter thus far in advance so that firms abroad may communicate with the publisher at once, and settle particulars with him in regard to insets which they may contemplate.

OUR DIARY FOR 1894

HAS now been sent CARRIAGE PAID by the GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS COMPANY to all subscribers in the United Kingdom. Subscribers will oblige by noting the following:—

If a request is made to them on delivery to pay carriage, not to dispute the charge, but pay it, get a receipt and forward to us, or to the Globe Parcel Express Company, Finsbury Street, London, E.C., when the payment will be refunded.

Before making complaint to us as to non-delivery, please ask assistants or other employés if they have not seen the parcel. Wait until Tuesday, December 12, before making any such complaint.

Each DIARY contains a voting-coupon printed on pink paper. Reserve it or use as stated on the coupon.

THE DIARY for 1894 is unique amongst pharmaceutical publications. It contains 474 pages of printed matter, besides a diary-page for each week of the year, a number of blank pages for business memoranda, price-notes, &c. A special feature of the DIARY is a complete index to the articles advertised in it. This is sure to prove a blessing to retailers and wholesalers, for it shows at a glance where an article or preparation is to be obtained. The rest of the literary contributions are so comprehensive in dealing with the everyday wants of the trade as to make it actually and literally the chemists' and druggists' diary.

THE VOTING COUPON

contains ten questions, and for answering these we offer TEN GUINEAS in such amounts as may seem fair among those who send in coupons to us. Each subscriber is entitled to vote, or he may pass the coupon to his assistant, apprentice, or any member of his family, and assist the voter with his advice if he care to. The competition will be a pleasant pastime to all who indulge in it; and in a quiet hour spent over the DIARY advertisements subscribers will be astonished at the extent, importance, and enterprise embraced in the craft with which they are connected. Coupons should be returned as quickly as possible.

Summary.

ANNA RUPPERT (LIMITED) we must now write (page 826). We mention in our News section some changes in store prices.

We give two pages of sketches taken by our artist during the lanoline case.

SOME useful dispensing notes were read at the Chemists' Association. We print them.

"OUR TOWN TRAVELLER" has called on a number of City houses, and picked up items of interesting information.

J. W. HOULDSWORTH, manufacturing chemist, Heckmondwike, has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for forgery.

Two reverend gentlemen are amongst the deputy-superintendents of examinations appointed by the Pharmaceutical Council.

THE Brighton Junior Association have devoted one of their evenings to an examination in pharmacy. We print the questions.

"INFORMATION SUPPLIED" contains a number of excellent contributions (including formulae) on practical subjects by subscribers.

A WEST-END chemist's wife who was injured on the head by a falling hammer, has recovered 100% damages from the person responsible.

A MEMBER of the Liverpool Junior Association, who has had experience in American drug-stores, contributes his views on American pharmacy.

THE epidemic of influenza is severe in various districts of the country. We devote an article to the subject, and print some prescriptions which we have obtained from a medical authority.

THE obituary section is a heavy one this week. We record the deaths of Professor John Tyndall, Mr. G. B. Francis, sen., of Hearn, Squire & Francis, and Mr. Pedler, who some years ago had a pharmacy opposite the Temple.

MESSRS. F. CALVERT & Co. address a letter to us in regard to poisoning with carbolic acid, maintaining that fatalities with other poisons have been increasing in greater proportion. Dr. Symes also writes in regard to the Pharmaceutical Council's action in the matter.

AT the meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, on Monday, there was an interesting discussion on drying-stoves, which brought out some curious facts. Mr. Watson Smith gave a demonstration of the use of the new synthetic indigo.

THE discussion on "company pharmacy" in our correspondence columns is bulky this week, although we have been compelled to concentrate communications. Our correspondents advance arguments against the policy of retail pharmacy being monopolised by limited companies.

THE Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday unanimously passed the statutory resolution declaring carbolic acid to be a poison which should be placed in Part 2 of the schedule. Amongst other business transacted was the election of examiners, Mr. Edmund White succeeding the late Mr. Davies. Superintendents of written examinations were appointed, an annuity was reduced to 35% in consequence of the annuitant being in receipt of a small independent income, and the Council received a letter from Professor Atfield in regard to the British Pharmacopœia.

THE General Medical Council have taken steps to make the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia of an imperial character by inviting medical and pharmaceutical authorities in India, Canada, and the various colonies to assist the Pharmacopœia Committee with their advice as to what indigenous drugs may, for local purposes, replace those in general use. A new edition of the Pharmacopœia is to be compiled under the editorship of Professor Atfield, and with the immediate assistance of pharmacists appointed by the Pharmaceutical Council.

English News.

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Sudden Death of a Dispenser.

Mr. James Lugg, aged 71, for a long period dispenser at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, fell from a ladder whilst repairing his greenhouse at Trinity Street, Taunton, and was found to be dead. Dr. G. W. Rigden certified that deceased had been seized with a fit of apoplexy, and at the inquest a verdict to that effect was entered.

Compensation for a Chemist's Wife.

The wife of Mr. Jewell, a chemist in the Haymarket, was hit upon the head by a hammer-head while passing under the windows of 53 Rupert Street, where some men were raising a piano from a van through a window about 30 feet from the ground; and the hammer was being used to fix the apparatus and pulley-blocks to the said window. The head flew off the hammer and inflicted considerable injuries upon the plaintiff, the wound bled considerably, and proved to have injured, not only the bone of the head, but to some extent the brain-substance as well. The recovery was slow and accompanied by much pain. Her doctor's charges were 35*l.* A further claim was made for the clothing spoilt, for extra nourishment, including oysters and champagne, and other items. The plaintiff denied that she was warned not to pass by any one standing by the van. She brought an action against the employer of the men before Mr. Justice Lawrance and a jury in the Queen's Bench Division on Saturday last, and recovered 100*l.*

Stores Prices.

The Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) announce the following alterations in price this month (December). Dunbar's Alkaram reduced from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; eucalyptus oil from 6*d.* to 4½*d.* per oz. bottle; gum arabic from 3*s.* 10*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.; sugar of milk from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; vaseline from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. tin, and from 15*s.* to 13*s.* per dozen lb. tins. Pepsalia has been advanced from 10*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.* to 10½*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* Ca-cara sagrada in bottles of 100 pilules (sugar coated) at 1*s.* 6*d.*, carbolic powder in 1-lb. tins at 4½*d.*, carbolic acid in 16-z. bottles at 9*d.*, and "lauraline" slabs at 6*d.* are among the items added to the drug-stock.

A Sporting Chemist Charged.

Edward Cole, a chemist, of North Street, Leeds, and several other prisoners, have been committed for trial at the Leeds Police Court on a charge of having conspired together to cheat and defraud, and in pursuance of the conspiracy stolen 123 telegrams. The charge against the prisoners was that three of them being customers of Knight & Co., turf commission-agents, Leeds, had conspired with two clerks employed by that firm to obtain for them telegrams which they had sent to the firm backing horses for certain races. The partners in Knight & Co. alleged that they had not received certain telegrams which Cole and the others had sent backing horses which had lost, and the suggestion was that the two clerks had been induced to abstract these, the consequence being that Knight & Co. were defrauded. Counsel for the prisoners commented on the flimsiness of the evidence by which the charges were supported; but they were committed for trial.

Forgery by a Manufacturing Chemist.

At Dewsbury Police Court, on December 1, John William Houldsworth, late manufacturing chemist, Heckmondwike, was charged with "uttering, disposing of, and putting off on the Huddersfield Banking Company (Limited), Heckmondwike, certain bills of exchange, knowing them to be forged—viz., for 227*l.* 10*s.*, 278*l.* 14*s.*, and 313*l.* 12*s.* respectively." Mr. Helliwell, who prosecuted, said that up to May last prisoner carried on business as a dry-soap manufacturer, in partnership with his father, at Heckmondwike, and, as far as he (Mr. Helliwell) knew, very successfully. Prisoner became

mixed up with certain companies, and seemed to have endeavoured to raise money by forging a number of bills of exchange. About May 4 prisoner absconded and went to Paris, thence to Lisbon and Teneriffe, and eventually to Cape Town, and thence to the diamond-fields. There he was arrested by the Cape police in the early part of last month. The bills in question would he produced, and it would be shown that prisoner paid them in to his own account. It was to the credit of the prisoner that the last thing he did before leaving England was to write to the three gentlemen whose names he had forged telling them that he had made use of their names on bills of exchange without authority. The prisoner, who made no reply to the charge, was committed for trial to the Leeds Assizes, where on Wednesday he was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Carbolic Acid and the Pharmacy Act.

In the House of Commons on Friday night a return was granted, on the motion of Mr. Maedona, of the number of deaths due to the taking of carbolic acid from 1887 to 1891 inclusive.

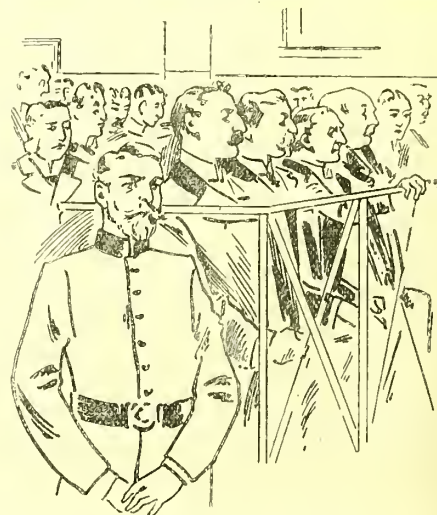
The Herefordshire Public Analysts.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Rankin asked the President of the Local Government Board whether he would consider the propriety of allowing the Herefordshire County Council to carry out their resolution of July 9, 1892, and dismiss their public analysts, and appoint a new one, so that "The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875," might be efficiently carried out.

Sir Walter Foster: The Local Government Board are in communication with the public analysts, whose services the County Council have determined to dispense with, and the Board's decision will be given very shortly.

The Harness Case.

This case still drags along; expert witnesses and ex-patients being examined. On Tuesday it again came on at Bow Street Police Court. Cornelius Bennett Harness stepped quite briskly into the dock. It is a little dock, says the *Sun*, a cribbed iron railing, sufficient to hold a couple of men. Yet Harness and his three companions were crushed into it. Harness himself was quite philosophic. He listened with



some attention to the evidence, but he showed quite as much interest in the proper setting of his tie, the due protrudance of his cuffs, and trifling with his watchguard. James Montgomery McCully leant his head on his hand and sighed. Charles Beavington Hollier sat with folded arms, and Dudley Towers, who only managed to get half within the dock, was more busy with a toothpick than observing what was going on. Altogether they are a very respectable-looking quartette of prisoners.

General Medical Council.

We refer elsewhere to the most important pharmaceutical part of the proceedings of the Medical Council—viz.,

the resolutions passed in regard to the British Pharmacopœia. The Council have met under better conditions on this occasion, the electric light brightening the dulness of the foggy days.

The anonymous medical men who have recently gained notoriety in consequence of their taking shares in Macdonald, Sons & Co. (Limited) were the means of sending the Council into committee on Thursday, November 30, to consider their conduct, and on resuming the following resolution was placed on the minutes:—

The Council, having heard with regret that certain registered medical practitioners have been found to have accepted founders' shares in the company (Macdonald, Sons & Co.) in consideration of advertising the wares of the company, expressed condemnation of the action of such medical practitioners who had accepted such shares, and of the giving of testimonials of this nature.

It was resolved to arrange for a prosecution in connexion with the "General Council of Safe Medicine," relative to the assumption of the title of "M.D. (Be.)," or other titles implying that any member of their company was registered under the Medical Act of 1858, section 40.

In the course of the meeting, the Council have directed the following names to be removed from the Register:—

Dr. Herbert Tibbits, 36 Welbeck Street, W., on account of his connection with Cornelius B. Harness; Mr. Francis C. S. Sanders, M.R.C.S., M.B. Cantab., following upon a sentence for felony; James Findlay, M.B., C.M., late of Workington, now under sentence for intent to murder; Mr. Donald S. Costerton, L.S.A., for covering an unqualified man at 137, Stockwell Road, London. Another charge of covering was considered by the Council—viz., against Mr. Maurice J. Hickie, L.R.C.P.E., of Pontlottyn, and while they considered him guilty they simply cautioned him through the President.

Embezzlement.

Charles Wm. Boroughs, 30, clerk, was charged at the Mansion House, on remand, with embezzling 9s. the money of Jeye's Sanitary Company (Limited), Cannon Street. The prisoner had been five years in the employment of the company, his salary being 80*l.* per annum. It was stated that the prisoner's defalcations amounted to more than the sum stated, but it was impossible to say the exact sum. He was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

The Unprofitable Clerk.

Before Mr. Lane, Q.C., at North London Police Court, on Friday, William Henry Harding, 19, who had been remanded on a charge of robbing his employer, Messrs. G. G. Woolf & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, of Calveley Grove, Holloway, was brought up. Mr. D. A. Romain now defended the prisoner, and said he could not complain of the prosecutors having given the lad into custody, but he pleaded that his prospects might not be blighted by a conviction this time. Mr. Lane: I think this a very bad case. It is not a sudden temptation, but a systematic course of robbery. Not only did he take goods which he was not authorised to take, but he threw the whole business out of gear by neglecting to post a large number of letters in order to get the money which had been given him for stamps. Then he abstracted money from a letter, and altogether showed the beginning of a bad career. Mr. Williams, the prosecuting partner, said he left the matter entirely in the hands of the magistrate. Mr. Lane: Will you take him into your employ again? Mr. Williams: Oh, no! Mr. Lane: I thought not. Mr. Romain said the lad's brother-in-law was in Court, and was willing to become responsible for his good behaviour for the future. This gentleman, in reply to the magistrate, said he would send the lad abroad. Mr. Lane told the prisoner he was not to think he had not committed a serious offence because he was not going to be sent to gaol. But as his relative had promised to look after him, he (the magistrate) would take 10*l.* bail for his reappearance any time within the next twelve months to answer the charge.

The Importation of Nicotine.

A decision has been come to by the Government chemists on the long-disputed question as to the exact legal position of imported nicotine. The law prohibits the importation of any extract, essence, or concentration of tobacco, the object being to prevent their utilisation for the manufacture of any substitute for tobacco; and nicotine has again and again been refused admission as coming under one of

these designations. The experts now say that there is no danger in the free admittance of nicotine. In the first place, there is safety in its high price, which is stated to be about 10*s.* an ounce; and, in the next, it has none of the characteristic flavour of tobacco, an imitation of which, therefore, could not be produced with its aid.

Alleged Attempted Suicide of a Chemist at West Bromwich.

On Monday, at West Bromwich County Police Court, before Mr. Neville (Stipendiary), George Dobson, aged 32, chemist, of Whitehall Road, Greet's Green, West Bromwich, was charged with attempting to commit suicide on November 25. Mr. J. Clark appeared for the defence. It was alleged that about 12 P.M. on November 25 the accused jumped into the canal at Great Bridge, but was quickly pulled out by two men, who conveyed him to a house on the canal side, where he remained until the following Sunday night, when he was removed to his lodgings. In reply to the charge prisoner said it had ruined him. It was stated that prisoner, who is confined in gaol, was not in a fit state to be dealt with, and he was accordingly remanded.

A Herbalist's Prescribing.

At an inquest held at West Bromwich, before Mr. E. Hooper, Coroner, on Saturday last, concerning the death of a child which had died in the local hospital from mortification of the mouth, the evidence showed that the child's mother had taken it to a herbalist in the town, named Mansell, who had supplied her with powders; but as the child grew worse he refused to have anything further to do with the case, and the child was accordingly removed to the hospital. It was then too late to save the child's life. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. The Coroner said he should report the facts, and that the herbalist had prescribed, to the Secretary of the Medical Association in London, so that they might take what course they thought proper.

Manchester Pharmacists can Dance.

The members of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, hitherto content with such mild festivity as is furnished by a conversazione or smoking concert, propose this year to soar to much greater heights. In a highly-embellished circular just issued it is announced that "the first annual ball and musical promenade" will be held at the Hulme Town Hall, on Wednesday, January 17. Mr. Harry Kemp is chairman of the Ball Committee, Mr. T. Bage Blyton hon. treasurer, and Mr. A. Blackburn hon. secretary.

Fire at a Chemist's.

On Monday night a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. W. Johnson, chemist, Carr Street, Hebburn Quay. Mr. Johnson has only lately opened this business. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. The premises were completely gutted. The stock, except a small portion which arrived the same day, was covered by insurance.

Fatal Medicine Error.

In an inquest held at Southsea on Monday on Mary Ann Dudley, 72 years of age, the wife of a retired local silver-smith, it appeared that the deceased had been suffering from bronchitis and asthma. The facts of the case were mentioned last week. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

A Chemist Takes Carbolic Acid.

Mr. Sidney Smith, 52, chemist, died from carbolic-acid poisoning at his residence 53 Moorside Terrace, Urmston, on Sunday morning. Deceased had been in very poor health for years, and on Sunday morning last his attendant found him on the floor of his room in an insensible condition. In one hand he held a bottle, which was proved to have contained carbolic acid. The services of Dr. Mayne were obtained, and several ounces of carbolic acid were removed from the man's stomach. Death, however, occurred not long after the doctor was called in. At the inquest on Wednesday, the coroner said deceased had taken sufficient carbolic acid to kill all in that room. It was a pity that such a useful chemical should be the cause of so many deaths—some from misadventure, and others suicidal. It had been asked in the House of Commons how many deaths were due to it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

Scotch News.

A Chemist as Co-respondent.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on December 1, George Hamilton, private in the Medical Staff Corps, sought a divorce from his wife, Annie Bather or Hamilton, Campbelltown, in consequence of her misconduct with Charles Stewart, chemist, 3 Livingstone Place, Edinburgh. Plaintiff stated that in April, 1893, when in Aberdeen, his wife confessed her misconduct. Mrs. Hamilton and co-respondent admitted the charges alleged against them, and Lord Wellwood said he would read the evidence before disposing of the case. [There is no chemist and druggist named Charles Stewart at the above address on the Register.]

The Supply of Drugs to a Glasgow Parochial Hospital—A Protest.

At a meeting of the Glasgow City Parochial Board, on Tuesday, December 5, the medical committee reported that they had taken into consideration the advisability of sending a schedule to Messrs. J. Richardson & Co., Leicester, so that that firm might tender for drugs the next time they are required. It was moved and seconded in the committee that the firm be supplied with a schedule, and it was also moved and seconded that a schedule should not be sent. Ultimately, it was agreed to recommend the Board to send a schedule to Messrs. J. Richardson & Co. When this minute came to be passed, one of the members protested against sending a schedule to the Leicester firm, remarking that it would be a great pity to pass over the ratepaying firms in Glasgow, and go to Leicester for medicines. Perhaps after doing so they might get inferior goods. Dr. Lapraik, the convener of the committee, explained that what led the committee to recommend that the schedule be sent was that this firm being one of the largest in the country, whose proprietary medicines the Board had to get through local agents, it would be a distinct saving to the ratepayers to have those medicines supplied direct from the manufacturers instead of through middlemen. He thought it would not be fair to the ratepayers to pay big prices to middlemen, when the articles could be got direct from the manufacturers. It was agreed to send on the schedule to Messrs. Richardson.

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh.

On Wednesday evening next, December 13, there will be a meeting of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, when notes on the tests for eucalyptus oil, a preparation of iron, and the standard temperature for specific gravity, by D. B. Dott, F.I.C., F.R.S.E.; a note on liquefied carbolic acid, by Peter Boa; and a paper on "Some Bazaar Drugs from Burmah," by Alexander Sutherland, will be read.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE MICROBES OF BREAD.—As the result of researches on this subject, MM. Rolland and Masson are of opinion that bread does not contain noxious microbes. They especially draw attention to the fact that bread, being slightly acid, is unfavourable for the development of micro-organisms; while the high temperature necessary for baking is an additional guarantee of safety.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL STOVES.—At a meeting of the Paris Municipal Council on Friday, November 24 last, a credit of 30,000f. (1,200l.) was voted, on the proposition of M. Arsène Sopin, for the extension of the service of disinfecting-stoves. The number of disinfections effected was 19,674 during the first seven months of 1893, as against 7,172 for the same period of 1892.

ELECTRIC FURNACES.—At the Academy of Sciences, last week, M. Moissan exhibited a model of a new movable reverberatory electric furnace. It is constructed of Courson stone, and by its use very high temperatures are obtainable. The interior of this furnace is formed of small slabs of coal and

magnesia, placed one on the other, and prepared under special conditions. A tube, made of charcoal, fitted beneath the crown, forms a special enclosure, in which the reactions can take place free from carbon vapours and in an atmosphere of various gases. M. Moissan submitted several pounds weight of chromium obtained by the aid of this furnace.

BENZINE EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place last Friday morning at the School of Chemistry and Physics, in the Rue Lhomond, Paris. M. Brochet was engaged in his laboratory, with two assistants, distilling condensed carburet in a high-pressure apparatus, when this latter cracked, and an escape of gases ensued. They took fire, and soon the whole apparatus, containing several litres of carburet, was in flames. M. Brochet was somewhat seriously injured, especially in the face, and his assistants also received slight injuries. The glass roof of the laboratory was completely destroyed, and much damage was done to instruments and chemicals.

A PHARMACIST'S RESPONSIBILITY.—A case has been tried in the South of France in which the plaintiffs endeavoured to render a pharmacist responsible for an accident which occurred to a customer in his shop while he was absent. A *gendarme*, with his wife, called at the pharmacy and asked for a mixture of 5 grammes of mercury and 8 grammes of nitric acid. The assistant knew that the preparation was sold for cleaning brass buttons, and did not hesitate to supply it. He poured the mercury into a bottle first, and then added the acid, and, after corking, handed it to the woman. She was cautioned by the assistant not to lay the bottle flat, but just at that moment it burst. Some of the acid fell on the woman's face, and a few drops caught her eyes. Permanent injury did not, fortunately, ensue, but the eyelids became very irritated, and careful treatment was necessary. As the result of an inquiry, an expert stated that the assistant had corked the bottle too soon, thus not allowing the reaction to be complete, or that the bottle used was too small. Both the pharmacist and his assistant were prosecuted for injuring by inapudence, and for non-observance of the pharmacy law. The assistant was condemned to pay a fine of 25f., together with 600f. as damages. The judgment made the principal responsible for the fines inflicted on his employé, but decided that he could not be held to be personally responsible.

THE INHUMATION OF GUY DE LA BROSSE.—Some 400 persons were present on Wednesday morning, November 29, at the ceremony of transferring the remains of Guy de la Brosse and Victor Jacquemont from the Paris Museum. The gathering was mostly composed of scientists, and pharmacy was well represented. A catafalque containing the remains of Guy de la Brosse had been arranged in the principal gallery of the Muséum, and at 10.30 A.M. M. Milne Edwards commenced the ceremony by reading an interesting speech, in which he evoked the souvenir of De la Brosse, doctor-in-ordinary to King Louis XIII., and the real founder of the Paris Jardin des Plantes. M. Edwards reminded his hearers that the savant whose memory they had met to honour belonged to that small phalanx of courageous men who dared to strike out new paths in spite of the opposition of contemporaries. The Faculty of Montpellier alone at that time possessed a botanical garden, which it owed to Henri IV., and numerous foreigners were attracted to that town. De la Brosse, in spite of the opposition he met with, persevered in his undertaking, and in 1663 obtained Letters Patent for a garden of medicinal plants. In the course of three years he succeeded in getting together a collection of 1,800 species of plants, of which he published a catalogue. Five years later the number of medicinal plants was increased to 2,360, and then a regular course of instruction was initiated. "*Le Jardin du Roi*, as the garden was called," said M. Milne Edwards, "became a veritable school of pharmacy, and the Faculty of Medicine, jealous of its privileges, opposed its development by all the means in its power. Guy de la Brosse was accused of incapacity, and the Faculty kept up a perpetual warfare against him." After the Professor's speech, Guy de la Brosse's coffin was carried, accompanied by a military escort, to the vault at the principal entrance to the Museum, where it found a resting-place. A similar ceremony was then gone through with the mortal remains of Victor Jacquemont, the eminent naturalist-traveller, who died in Bombay in 1832.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS AT ROME.—An official intimation has been made to the Privy Council Office, London, from the organisers of the above Congress, announcing that the eleventh International Medical Congress will be held in Rome from March 29 to April 5, 1894.

A PHARMACIST KILLED.—Among the persons who were killed on the occasion of the recent explosion at the Barcelona Theatre, said to have been caused by Anarchists, was Dr. Emilio Formiguera y Soler, managing director of the "Sociedad Farmacéutica Española," a drug-company of the city.

U.S. TRADE-MARKS.—Amongst the trade-marks registered at Washington on November 21 were the following:—"Paquita Lily" and an oblong device, the former for perfume and the latter for soaps, &c., by Victor Klotz, Paris; figure of a Japanese dancer and the word "Lipton," for coffee and tea, by T. J. Lipton, London; figure of Britannia, for varnish, by Robert Ingham Clark, London.

THAT ERUDITE APOTHEKER.—The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* with much show of contempt prints a translation of the questions put to examinees at the preliminary and minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society in July last, and comes to the conclusion that in Germany a clever apprentice is expected to know quite as much of pharmacy, science, and general information as a man who has passed the minor examination in Great Britain.

LADY DOCTORS IN TURKEY.—Hitherto women were not allowed to practise medicine in Turkey, the Government refusing to grant them the necessary certificates. The prohibition has now been abolished and lady-physicians will be permitted to graduate in Turkey and to establish themselves either in the capital or in the provinces, enjoying the same rights and privileges as their colleagues of the male sex. Almost immediately after the promulgation of the law, a lady obtained the right to practise. She is an American—Miss Mary Pearson Eddy—and the first lady who has successfully passed the examination.

THE GERMAN ANILINE-DYE INDUSTRY.—In contrast to some recent revelations on the conditions of the German aniline-dye industry stands a report which the French Consul in Mannheim sends to his Government on the same subject, and in which he uses the following terms:—"The industry has had an excellent year (in 1892). There are only a few countries in which the general breakdown of business has been so great that it has affected the sales of coal-tar colours; in all others the sales have steadily increased. Moreover, the raw material has fallen in price, and profits have been large. The big works at Ludwigshafen gave work during the year to an average of 3,889 persons, and paid out about 4,000,000m. in wages."

THE AWARDS TO AMERICAN EXHIBITORS at the World's Fair have been as liberal as to other nations. We notice the following names amongst those in the pharmaceutical groups:—Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York, digestive ferments and peptonised foods; Reed & Carnrick, New York, pharmaceutical and food preparations; Seabury & Johnson, New York, medical, surgical and antiseptic specialties; Stearns & Co., Detroit, pharmaceutical preparations and toilet articles; Upjohn Pill & Granule Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., pills and granules; Wm. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, pharmaceutical preparations; John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, pharmaceutical preparations; Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, New York, vaseline, products of petroleum, toilet soap, grease paints, boot and shoe pastes; Dodge & Olcott, New York, essential oils, drugs, chemicals; Theo. Ricksecker, New York, perfumery, toilet soaps.

VETERINARY SURGEONS IN TURKEY.—A new set of regulations relative to the admission of veterinary surgeons into the service of the Ottoman State has lately been published in Constantinople. Candidates for these positions must be Ottoman subjects and possess a certificate delivered by a civil or military veterinary school in the Empire. The Ottoman veterinarians who hold diplomas from foreign schools will, before being admitted, be subjected to an examination. Foreigners are not disqualified, but they must be provided with a diploma, and if this is from a foreign

institution they will have to undergo an examination. The civil veterinary surgeons are divided into four classes, the salary attached to the first being 2,000 piastres per month, that to the second 1,500, third 1,000, and fourth 750; and will respectively hold the civil rank of *mutemair*, *sanieh*, *salisseh*, and *rabia*. The veterinary inspectors will hold the rank of *mutemair*; there will be about ten of them, and they will be appointed to the frontier provinces.

COMPOUNDERS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—Candidates for the office of compounder in Bengal must produce one of the following certificates when making application for examination:—(a) From the superintendent of vernacular medical school that he has attended regularly for one year the compounder class of the school; or (b) From the legally qualified medical manager of a chemist's and druggist's establishment recognised by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, that he has been apprenticed for a period of three years in his establishment; or (c) From a civil surgeon that he has assisted in the dispensing of drugs at the dispensary of a civil station for a period of five years. The positions are filled by persons born in India, as a rule.

FLOWER-FARMING IN INDIA.—The *Madras Mail* is becoming enthusiastic about flower-farming in India, and sees in it a potential source of much needed wealth for the country. If someone would establish a perfumery-factory in one of our hill-stations, such as Bangalore, Coonoor, or Ootacamund, there is but little question, our contemporary thinks, that there would be a good outlet for the sale of flowers that are now daily born simply to waste their sweetness. All the scent-yielding plants that are grown at Grasse, such as the rose, tuberose, jessamine, cassia, heliotrope, sweet flag, and lavender, grow freely at Bangalore, and at all the southern hill-stations. The *Kananga odorata*, the ylang-ylang of European perfumers, grows all over Southern India, not only on the hills, but in Madras and anywhere on the plains. The rose, too, could be cultivated for distilling much more than is now done; in fact, at this moment in the district of Ghazipore the roses are worth from 40r. to 70r. the lakh, and a garden of 1,000 rose bushes should always yield a lakh of roses, and that not once a year only, but three or four times. Flower-growing seems to the *Madras Mail* to contain the elements of a cottage industry that could be profitably pursued at the new Eurasian colonies of Whitefield and others near Bangalore, where the climate is most favourable to rose culture.

PARACELSUS'S QUARENTENARY.—The 400th anniversary of the birth of Theophrastus Paracelsus von Hohenheim, the father of German therapeutics and natural science, was celebrated in his native village, Maria-Einsiedeln, in Switzerland, on November 26. There is some uncertainty about the date, however, for in some quarters December 17 is given as the philosopher's birthday, but the Novembrists hold the balance of evidence. Paracelsus was body-physician to Archbishop Ernest of Salzburg, Austria, and died (it is supposed, by a murderer's hand) in the residential city of that prelate on September 23, 1531. His monument may be seen in the Church of St. Sebastian, in Salzburg. Much of the career of Paracelsus is wrapt in obscurity; but it would seem that his father, a native of Suabia, was a physician by profession, and that Paracelsus himself, after many years of wandering life, was engaged from 1526 to 1529 as city physician and professor of medicine in Basel. He left there in consequence of quarrels with his colleagues, and again began to roam over Europe, practising his profession and effecting many cures, the fame of which preceded him everywhere. Finally, he drifted into Salzburg, where he remained until his death. Judging by the skeleton still preserved in Salzburg, Paracelsus was almost a dwarf, his height being barely 4 feet. Contemporary writers picture him as a weak-voiced, child-faced manikin. Paracelsus was the first to introduce chemical preparations into pharmacy, and the author of the saying—naturally looked upon as heretical in those days—that the true use of chemistry was not to prepare gold, but medicinal remedies. Until Paracelsus used them, mercurial and lead preparations, salts of antimony, milk of sulphur, sulphate of copper, and iron combinations had not been employed in medicine, and the philosopher's demonstration that even the most virulent poisons might sometimes prove valuable remedial agents was the foundation of modern pharmaco-therapy.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE Council met on Wednesday forenoon, when all the members, except Mr. Newsholme, of Sheffield, were present—Mr. Michael Carteighe in the chair, and Mr. W. G. Cross in the vice-chair. After the minutes had been disposed of, the PRESIDENT had to speak to an unusual number of

VOTES OF CONDOLENCE,

and referred in fitting terms to each of four men distinguished in as many walks in life. First to be mentioned was the late Professor John Tyndall, who was an hon. member of the Society. Of him Mr. Carteighe spoke from intimate personal knowledge and association, especially emphasising the work which Tyndall had done, along with Huxley, in making science better respected in places high and low than it was before their vigorous pens came to expound the accumulation of scientific knowledge and its influence upon humanity. When the history of the Victorian era comes to be written, said Mr. Carteighe, it is questionable if any name will stand out more prominently for good influence in extending scientific knowledge than that of John Tyndall. He spoke of the professor's brilliance as a lecturer, the delightful way he had of making apparatus speak, the charm of his writings, his enthusiasm as an Alpine climber, and the sacrifice he made to science in his varied studies on the Alps, last of all coming to the sad features of the breakdown resulting from hard work and prolonged nervous tension. That breakdown, Mr. Carteighe added from personal knowledge, was associated with the most dire insomnia, which had baffled physicians and had exhausted a Pharmacopœia of its remedies. In this man the Society had lost one of its most distinguished members, and the President wished that fact to be recorded, and that a letter of condolence should be sent to Mrs. Tyndall.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Next referring to the late Mr. R. H. Davies, whose death was reported last week, the PRESIDENT sketched his career as an apprentice, Bell scholar, demonstrator in the Society's School, public analyst, and manager of the Apothecaries' Company's laboratories. Mr. Davies, continued the President, was a gentlemanly fellow, as an examiner popular with the candidates, and it was a calamity for them to lose one of his attainments so early in life. Mr. HAMPSON seconded the motion, which was in similar terms to the first one, and it was agreed to.

Again rising, the PRESIDENT mentioned that the Society had lost one of its founders by the death of Mr. Pedler, who had kept a pharmacy in Fleet Street, opposite the Temple. He was highly respected by barristers, who used to go to his pharmacy, and to the elder judges of the present bench there was no pharmacist in the kingdom better known than Mr. Pedler. He had taken great interest in the Society, and his son, Alexander Pedler, now Professor of Chemistry at Calcutta, had been a Bell scholar, and after leaving the Square had assisted Professor Frankland.

A resolution having been passed in regard to Mr. Pedler, the PRESIDENT spoke of the death of Mr. G. B. Francis, of Heaton, Squire & Francis, whose career from the time he was with John Bell & Co. as laboratory manager he sketched, also mentioning that Mr. Francis's reputation as a competent pharmacist had done much to raise the tone of, and create confidence in, those galenical preparations which it was necessary for retailers to buy. In this way he had raised hundreds of preparations to a very high pitch of excellence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HILLS desired to second the motion. He knew that Mr. Francis's name was treasured in Oxford Street. He had often heard Mr. Middleton speak of the enthusiasm which Mr. Francis had in his work, and the pride with which he used to bring to the front shop some preparation which had never been made before. Mr. Francis had lived in Bell's house in Oxford Street with Mrs. Francis, and some of the young Francis's were born there. He seconded the vote of condolence most cordially.

ELECTION OF EXAMINERS.

A ballot was then taken for the election of twelve members to constitute the Board of Examiners for England and Wales, with the result that the following were appointed:—

O. Cogler, Norwich	W. M. Holmes, London
G. C. Druce, Oxford	F. Ransom, Hitchin
J. Fletcher, Chesham	J. E. Sall, London
A. W. Gerrard, Chertsey	W. H. Symons, London
A. E. Tanner, Tottenham	G. S. Taylor, London
T. E. Greenish, London	Edmund White, London

Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., pharmacist to St. Thomas's Hospital, takes the place of the late Mr. R. H. Davies, this being the only change on the Board.

As the Board of Examiners for Scotland the Council confirmed the nominations of the Executive of the North British Branch, the following accordingly being elected:—

Peter Bea, Edinburgh	James Jack, Arbroath
D. B. Dott, "	T. Maben, Hawick
J. I. Fraser, "	J. Nesbit, Portobello
Adam Gibson, "	J. W. Sutherland, Dumfries

AN INFLUENZA VICTIM.

The PRESIDENT at this point remarked that his colleagues would notice with regret the absence of their official reporter, Mr. Theodore Wright, who was laid low with influenza. They appreciated his work so well that it would be a pity if they were deprived of his services for long. (Hear, hear.)

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS

were appointed in the same towns as last year, the persons appointed being the local secretaries.

Superintendents.

Aberdeen.—A. Strachan	Jersey.—G. Cole
Aberystwith.—E. P. Wynne	Kirkwall, Orkney.—H. Stewart
Birmingham.—C. Thompson	Lancaster.—J. Vince
Brighton.—J. R. Gwatkin	Leeds.—R. Reynolds
Bristol.—J. Stroud	Lincoln.—J. T. Birbeck
Cambridge.—A. Deck	Liverpool.—R. Parkinson
Canterbury.—E. Bing	London.—G. S. Taylor
Cardiff.—J. Munday	Manchester.—H. Kemp
Carlisle.—J. Hallaway	Newcastle-on-Tyne.—H. S. Procter
Carmarthen.—W. Lloyd	Northampton.—J. Bingley
Carnarvon.—J. Jones	Norwich.—F. Sutton
Cheltenham.—W. Barron	Nottingham.—W. H. Parker
Darlington.—J. Robinson	Oxford.—G. T. Prior
Douglas, Isle of Man.—J. C. Radcliffe	Penzance.—B. Shakerley
Dundee.—J. Harlie	Peterborough.—M. Henley
Edinburgh.—J. B. Stephenson	Plymouth.—P. W. Hunt
Exeter.—J. H. Lake	Sheffield.—W. Ward
Glasgow.—A. Kimminmont	Shrewsbury.—W. G. Cross
Guernsey.—J. B. Nickolls	Southampton.—O. B. Dawson
Hull.—C. B. Bell	Worcester.—H. George
Inverness.—W. J. Betts	York.—J. Sowray

Deputy-Superintendents.

Aberdeen.—J. Clark	Kirkwall (Orkney).—Rev. D. Webster
Aberystwith.—R. Ellis	Lancaster.—W. Arkle
Birmingham.—G. E. Perry	Leeds.—F. W. Branson
Brighton.—W. W. Savage	Lincoln.—R. W. House
Bristol.—J. Pitman	Liverpool.—J. Ecken
Cambridge.—G. King	London.—C. B. Allen
Canterbury.—D. Anos	" H. Moon
Cardiff.—A. Coleman	Manchester, &c.—C. Swinn
Carlisle.—M. H. Pattinson	Newcastle-on-Tyne.—T. M. Clague
Carmarthen.—J. P. Richards	Northampton.—W. D. Mayger
Carnarvon.—D. Jones	Norwich.—O. Gorder
Cheltenham.—F. T. Palmer	Nottingham.—W. Gill
Darlington.—Rev. L. Hutchinson	Oxford.—H. Thurland
Douglas, Isle of Man.—J. Young	Penzance.—N. H. Symons
Dundee.—J. M. Harlie	Peterborough.—J. E. Saunders
Edinburgh.—J. L. Ewing	Plymouth.—W. H. Wood
Exeter.—H. W. Harris	Sheffield.—C. O. Morrison
Glasgow.—T. Davison	Shrewsbury.—T. P. Blunt
Guernsey.—J. H. Carré	Southampton.—J. Spearing
Hull.—E. M. Stoakes	Worcester.—C. Virgo
Inverness.—D. Mellicie	York.—E. B. Kendall
Jersey.—J. T. Baker	

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

It was also agreed that the superintendents in Edinburgh and London should superintend the written portions of the Major examination at a fee of a guinea for the forenoon, and the same in the afternoon.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

were also appointed for several towns omitted last month, and the following assistant secretaries were appointed:—

For Dundee.—Mr. Charles Kerr and Mr. William Park (Broughty Ferry).

For Edinburgh.—Messrs. J. Paton, G. L. McGibbon, C. F. Henry, and J. A. Forrester.

For Glasgow.—Messrs. James Moir, W. L. Currie, and Walter Paris.

THANKS

were accorded to the members of the Boards of Examiners for their services this year, and a special vote of thanks was moved to Messrs. A. Kinninmont and J. B. Stephenson on their retirement from the Scotch Board.

The PRESIDENT said that the Executive had already thanked these gentlemen, but it was right and proper that they should be thanked in the name of the whole Society. In their respective spheres Messrs. Kinninmont and Stephenson were both well-known men, and different to each other in many respects, yet holding views which differed from those of their colleagues. But they had each characteristics which marked them out as distinguished men, and they had given the Society splendid service. In his capacity as President he had had the opportunity of knowing how valuable had been the services rendered by Mr. Stephenson in the detail work which fell to his office, and he should like it to be said that these services were sincerely appreciated by the Council.

Mr. JOHNSTON seconded the motion, but the PRESIDENT asked him to allow the Vice-President to do that, as they wished the resolution to have the fullest official recognition. Mr. STORRAR then added a few words in regard to his Scotch colleagues.

A NEW CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The SECRETARY reported that Mr. John Pope, 61 Broad Street, Blaenavon, had made a declaration according to the statute to the effect that he was in business as a chemist and druggist before 1868. Mr. Bremridge had investigated the matter, and found all square, so that Mr. Pope's name had been added to the register of chemists and druggists.

FINANCE REPORT.

The committee reported the following balances in hand on December 1:—

	£	s.	d.
General Fund account	764	10	9
" " on deposit	2,030	0	0
Benevolent Fund account	539	7	2
Donation account	212	2	5
Orphan Fund account	27	10	11

Payments of 1,353*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* were ordered to be made from the General Fund on account of salaries, current expenses, repairs, &c. The receipts during November of the General Fund were 219*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, explained some of the items, and mentioned that Mr. Horace Davenport had sent the 50*l.* voted to the "Camwal" directors a fortnight ago. This announcement, and the President's references to the close connection of "Camwal" with chemists, were received with acclamation.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Six cases were considered, three of which were not entertained, but one of these was "out of order." The following grants were made:—

Five pounds to the widow (aged 64) of a member who has had eight previous grants. (London.)

Ten pounds to a registered chemist and druggist (aged 60) who was unsuccessful in business, and has now no means of support. (Halifax.)

Five pounds to a registered chemist and druggist (aged 66) whose case had been before the committee at its last meeting. (Wolverhampton.)

The committee had also considered the reports of their circumstances sent in by annuitants, and agreed to reduce the annuity of one to 35*l.*, because that person is now in receipt of a small income from another source. Two others now have means greater than the annuity which they receive from the fund, and their cases have been deferred until the Secretary interviews them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT explained that the course recommended by the committee was imperative upon resolutions previously passed by the Council. It was also necessary that they should modify annuities as the occasion arose, because there were now large demands upon the fund, and many deserving persons asking for annuities. It was the duty of the Council in these circumstances to see that they were not giving money to those who already means had sufficient to keep them.

Mr. BOTTLE seconded the motion, and referring to a remark which the President had made regarding subscriptions sent in last month by persons interested in certain candidates, said, with a twinkle in his eye and a look towards Mr. Hampson, that he knew that practice to have done the fund good. Twenty years ago they had a case in Dover, and six or eight gentlemen interested in it, but outside the trade, asked him what they could do. He said, "Subscribe and get votes." They did, and one of them still subscribed to the fund. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HAMPSON, replying to that, said that he would give the Council the opportunity of discussing the policy of buying votes, although he knew he was not at one in that matter with the President and his venerable friend opposite. (Laughter.)

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Library, &c., Committee's report was submitted and passed.

Mr. MARSHALL LEIGH proposed a motion, of which he had given notice, that the Council should offer book-prizes to the students of the Society in order to encourage study. He said that the Society gave the students nothing but the *Journal*, which was too scientific for them, and his idea was that the teachers of the School should contribute to the *Journal* a page per week of matter which students would read, and upon which they would be examined at the end of the year, the examination to be after the style of the Bell Scholarship's one. Mr. Leigh backed up his proposal by reading the greater part of Professor Clowes's Conference paper on pharmaceutical education.

The Council listened in silence, but the motion was not seconded, although Mr. Harrison was willing to go the length of referring the matter to a committee without prejudice.

The next subject was a report from Mr. Rutherford Hill stating that the contracts for the examination-hall in Edinburgh showed that it would cost 100*l.* more than was anticipated. The PRESIDENT said the reason was that their next-door tenant insisted on their going further down—or, rather, not going above a certain level—which meant more digging. The Council for a moment was on the brink of a discussion on the intricacies of Scotch land-tenure and feu-duties, but they metaphorically braced themselves up and avoided the abyss.

Mr. Bremridge laid on the table his report of the Preliminary examination for 1893.

A CODE OF ETHICS.

The resolutions come to by the Chemists' Assistants' Association recommending the Council to formulate a code of pharmaceutical ethics, and to get powers to remove from the register the names of any who violated the code, were read by the PRESIDENT, who complimented his younger brethren, and hoped that they would voluntarily adopt a code which would do good to the next generation. This was said in sincerity, and not sarcastically.

Messrs. ATKINS, CROSS, and MARTINDALE supplemented the President's goodwill by equally complimentary remarks upon the high principles which have guided the Association. It was agreed, however, that the Council could do nothing in the matter.

BRAVO!

Was Mr. Hill's pertinent exclamation when the President said that he had received from the Secretary of the Cape

Pharmacy Board a copy of the medical and pharmaceutical register bound in one volume. This is a precedent.

CARBOLIC ACID.

A communication was read from the Local Government Board in regard to the increase of poisoning from carbolic acid, this following upon Mr. Macdonald's question and Sir Walter Foster's reply.

The PRESIDENT said that the Council were aware that carbolic acid was a very dangerous poison, and the way in which it was sold by non-pharmaceutical vendors—without labels, and in cups or any sort of bottles—was extremely dangerous to the public. The Council had long recognised this, and had passed a resolution declaring it to be a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. The Privy Council had not approved of that resolution, although this Council had reiterated their belief in the danger of indiscriminate sale. He thought the time had now come when they should move again, and he accordingly submitted a motion according to the statute that carbolic acid should be inserted in the second part of the poisons schedule. He believed that this resolution, if carried into effect, would create no difficulty in giving out carbolic acid in case of sickness, for the various local authorities could still distribute the disinfectant, with proper precautions, as they did at present. He reminded the members that during the cholera epidemic Dr. Thorne Thorne, of the Local Government Board, had recommended the use of a corrosive-sublimate solution, and although that was a scheduled poison sanitary authorities had experienced no inconvenience in distributing and using it. The same would apply to carbolic acid, and they would at the same time remove the scandal attending the supply by small vendors.

Mr. HAMPSON seconded the motion, remarking that the President had used none too strong terms in regard to the present condition of things, for it was scandalous that children could go into oilshops and get such a fearful poison as carbolic acid in a teacup or any odd bottle.

Mr. HARRISON supported the motion, and suggested that it should be prefaced with a statement to the effect that the Council's attention had been called to the matter by the Local Government Board. He would press that upon the Privy Council very strongly.

Mr. MARTINDALE suggested that they should also mention that this was the second or third time that the Council had passed the resolution.

The PRESIDENT questioned if it would be legal to include these matters in the statutory motion.

Mr. HILLS thought they could at least send a historical review of the matter along with it.

Mr. ALLEN expressed his strong approval of the motion and questioned if anyone could have an idea of the appalling frequency of death and injury through the indiscriminate sale of carbolic acid. He did not believe that any restriction on the sale of the acid would interfere in the least with the work of sanitary authorities.

Mr. ATKINS suggested that the resolution should be backed by the personal influence of the President. They had a very good case now. When a deputation of the Council was asked by Lord Carlingford some years ago if there were many deaths from carbolic acid, they could give no definite answer. Unfortunately, the position was different now, for the number of deaths was enormous.

Colonel RICHARDSON supported the motion, and advised the Council to peg away at it until they got the concession.

Mr. ABRAHAM having supported Mr. Harrison's suggestion, the motion was put and agreed to unanimously.

Some conversation ensued as to Mr. Harrison's suggestion. Mr. SCHACHT thought it should have been included in the motion, as the Council must move to send the resolution to the Privy Council. Mr. BOTTLE read the section of the Act dealing with the matter, which showed that the resolution must be sent to the Privy Council. Thereupon it was agreed to send a letter along with the motion embodying Mr. Harrison's idea. The next business was in connection with

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

The PRESIDENT read the following letter addressed to the Council:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen.—As reporter on the Pharmacopœia to the Medical Council I have received the permission of the President of that

body to lay before you the accompanying documents relating to a subject on which you will in due time be approached officially by the Medical Council—namely, the issue of another edition of the British Pharmacopœia.

That issue will have three prominent features of interest for you.

First, a greatly extended, or, in one word, Imperial character will be given to the edition. This will be accomplished chiefly by the aid of the Medical and Pharmaceutical authorities of India and the Colonies, acting at the suggestion of the India Office, the Colonial Office, and, primarily, the Privy Council.

Secondly, as you were requested in 1889 to aid in the production of an Addendum, so will your help be asked in the compilation of the British Pharmacopœia in its new and extended form.

Thirdly, respecting the manner in which that assistance will be sought. As soon as the communications of the Indian and Colonial Medical and Pharmaceutical Authorities are received, say one or two years hence, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will be invited, by the Medical Council itself, to participate in the production of the official volume. The medical part of the work will be done by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, the pharmaceutical portion by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council, the actual publication resting with the Medical Council pursuant to the Acts of 1858 and 1862.

I may add that the great honour has been paid me of being asked to be Editor of this important edition of the British Pharmacopœia; and, with the concurrence of your President, I have accepted the position.

I am, your obedient Servant,

17 Bloomsbury Square, London,
December 5, 1893.

(Signed) JOHN ATTFIELD.

Accompanying the letter was an extract from the presidential address by Sir Richard Quain, M.D., to the General Medical Council, on November 28, relating to the correspondence with the India Office in regard to the Pharmacopœia, also copies of two letters addressed by Sir Richard to the President of the Privy Council respecting the extension of the British Pharmacopœia to the British Colonies; and also a copy of the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee. In the report it is mentioned that 41,000 copies of the B.P. and 13,125 copies of the Addendum have been issued, and the action with regard to the imperialisation of the Pharmacopœia is commented upon. These matters are referred to on page 328.

The PRESIDENT, in directing that these communications should be entered upon the minutes of the Council, waiting the instructions of the Medical Council, said that the work contemplated would be much greater than was involved in the Addendum. He thought the Council could congratulate themselves on the fact that Sir Richard Quain thought so highly of the assistance the Society's Committee had given the Pharmacopœia Committee on that occasion, that he now wished a renewal of the association. He also thought that the proposed arrangement would be satisfactory to those who had urged the co-operation of pharmacists with medical practitioners in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia. The time of irritation had now passed, and the adoption of the views expressed in the communications by the Medical Council would start a new era. It was, in one sense, of great advantage that one of their own staff had been asked to do this great work—the Imperial Pharmacopœia. Dr. Attfield was a man of method, a man of business, and most painstaking as a reporter and editor. The progress which was to be made with the Pharmacopœia, thanks to the exertions of Sir Richard Quain and Professor Attfield, was now approaching a form which was most interesting to the public and to pharmacists.

Mr. MARTIN said the proposal to print an Imperial Pharmacopœia would give great satisfaction to Canadian pharmacists.

Mr. ABRAHAM was understood to say that there would be no need for an International Pharmacopœia now. [A joke, no doubt.]

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

It was remitted to the General Purposes Committee to consider the present method of appointing examiners, and, if necessary, to propose a better method.

This was all the public business.

CHEVREUL'S STATUE.—The inauguration of Chevreul's statue took place on Sunday last at Angers, his native town. The figure is a production of M. Guillaume's, and was exhibited at Paris in 1889. But the work has apparently been done in haste, and criticisms are aroused on that account.

The Winter Session.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

THE London Section met at Burlington House on Monday evening. There was a good attendance. After the preliminary proceedings were over, Mr. THOMAS CHRISTY submitted a specimen of

A FIBROUS PLANT.

This was a species of *Sansevieria*, in anatomical construction most like *Sansevieria cylindrica*, although the leaves of the latter have not been found more than 3 feet long. The leaves shown were about 9 feet, and were found on the Zambesi. A very tough fibre runs right through them, and is likely to prove useful in rope-making. The fibre will fetch the full price of sansevieria-hemp. Unlimited supplies can be obtained.

The next item on the programme was a discussion on Mr. Watel's paper, the subject of which may be briefly put as

DRYING-STOVES.

The paper was read last session (*C. & D.*, June 10, 1897), and described the application of air in motion to chemical industry. The essential part of Mr. Watel's recommendation is the use of a circular fan, continuously or intermittently, in the drying rooms or stoves, with a proper adjustment of the cold or hot air inlets. The discussion was opened by Mr. B. E. R. NEWLANDS, but it quickly collapsed, and Mr. WATEL had little to reply to when he rose, except in regard to the construction of the fans when acid vapours have to be dealt with. Celluloid had been tried, he said, but it was not successful. One of the best materials for the purpose is manganese-steel dipped in molten lead. The steel has the peculiarity of absorbing the lead, a plate 8 inches thick showing evidence of it even in the core. Although it takes a coating of the lead, the edges are not coated, and it is necessary to protect these with varnish, or the whole of the plate can be so protected. At this point the discussion came to an end, when suddenly it revived and was kept up for forty minutes, owing to a speech by Mr. CRESSWELL, Secretary of the Society. Mr. Cresswell started from a curious point mentioned by Mr. Watel in his paper—viz., that there are substances which cannot be dried by hot air. We may heat them with hot air up to about the critical point, at which further heat would destroy them, but no matter how long they are heated at that, they do not dry further. These substances can, however, be perfectly dried by using hot air up to the point indicated, and then passing over them a current of cold air. It was this that led Mr. Cresswell to speculate as to the probable molecular condition of the material, and it reminded him of an invention for the

SOLUTION OF ANIMI RESIN

without pot-heating. In this invention a current of alcohol vapour was passed over the animi resin kept at a lower temperature than the alcohol-vapour. It appeared that some molecular alteration of the resin took place, for it absorbed the spirit-vapour, and the solution of the resin followed. The Endolithic Company took advantage of a similar principle, and he believed that Mr. Tyer was interested some years ago in a patent for the sublimation of

CAMPHOR IN SQUARES

which depended on the fact that if tinfoil scored in squares was put at the base of the receiving-chamber, the camphor was deposited only upon the parts which were not scored, and so came out ready cut in squares. He presumed that that was due to some peculiar molecular condition.

The discussion thus renewed went on merrily, Mr. TYER, Mr. THORP (the Chairman), and others asking particulars about

THE CONSTRUCTION OF DRYING-STOVES.

Mr. TYER sketched one on the black-board, and asked where Mr. Watel would put the fan. "It is necessary," replied Mr. WATEL, "in beginning, to make a radical change," and thereupon, amidst laughter, he sponged out Mr. Tyer's sketch, and made another in which hot air from an

inlet was passed from shelf to shelf of the drying-room, the fan being near the top of the inlet. He spoke of the advantage of felt curtains in the rooms for directing the draught, and of a swing door at the inlet, so that the amount of air coming in or going out may be increased or diminished according to the progress of the operations in the room. From experience he said that 80° F. is the highest temperature that can be used in drying photographic plates, and for everything else there is no need for going beyond 140° F.

Mr. CRESSWELL then read a note by Mr. H. Martin on the

COPPER-MINES OF SINGHBHOOM.

These are situated in Bengal, right in the centre of India, and were worked in past ages. A company has recently been formed to work them again, and some tons of the ore have been sent to Liverpool. The composition of the ore is substantially as follows:—CuS 23.3, Fe S. 37.6, Fe₂O₃ 3.2, SiO₂ 21, Al₂O₃ 2.5 Ni and Co 2 per cent., and a small percentage of silver, but no gold. Nor is there any arsenic in the ore.

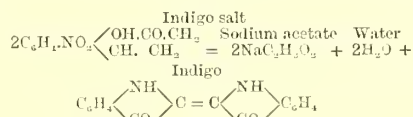
THE ACTION OF MERCURIC CHLORIDE UPON METALLIC SILVER

was the subject of a long paper by Mr. H. Chapman Jones, which was taken as read. The paper refers to the well-known photographic process of reducing dense negatives by placing them in a bath of mercuric chloride. It is generally assumed that mercurous chloride and argentic chloride are the results of the reaction, but Mr. Jones's experiments show that a true double chloride of mercury and silver is formed—viz., HgAgCl₂.

Mr. TYER initiated a discussion on the desirability of more notes such as these being communicated to the Society. Mr. CROWTHER suggested that copies of papers should be distributed to the members and the discussions taken as on Mr. Watel's—say, a month afterwards. Mr. HALLER thought there would be some difficulty in doing that, and suggested that the *Journal* should be sent out more promptly. Mr. WATSON SMITH then described briefly the properties of

INDIGO SALT,

as prepared by Wilhelm Kalle, of Biebrich. It is a mixture of sodium bisulphite and ortho-nitrophenyl-lacto-ketone and as described in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, September 16, p. 463, goods are first treated with this mixture, then dipped in caustic-soda solution, whereupon indigo-blue is developed in the fibre. The action of the soda is to withdraw the elements of acetic acid and water from the ortho compound, and thus leave indigo-blue. Mr. Smith dyed a sample of calico in presence of the members and explained the reaction, namely—



Mr. Smith had some trouble before he could get his demonstration done. The Chemical Society's preparatory laboratory was in a sad state, and not a drop of caustic-soda solution could he get there. Ultimately he found some caustic potash in lump, and by herculean efforts got some of it out of the bottle into another. He was happy then, but when it came to washing the calico there was another difficulty. The lecture-table sink is nicely covered over with mahogany. Mr. Smith gave this cover a gentle tug, but it would not budge. Mr. Cresswell helped him, and their pulls became stronger and stronger, but they came no nearer to the arrangements for washing until Mr. Tyer gently pushed forward two tumblers, with which Mr. Smith had to content himself. Naturally the meeting felt greatly indebted for this pretty demonstration of chemical and physical force.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

At last week's meeting, held at the University College, Mr. FRANK WALKER, President, referred to the fact that he had found peroxide of hydrogen very efficacious in attacks of

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

It was used by the aid of a spray, and afforded almost instant relief to the sufferer. A discussion was also introduced by the PRESIDENT as to

PIL OPII,

a considerable difference of opinion existing among those present as to what should be supplied when these pills were ordered, all agreeing that it was most desirable that a more definite standard should be fixed as to what is intended when pil. opii is ordered.

Mr. W. ROBERTS then read a paper on

AMERICAN PHARMACY,

of which he had personal experience a few years ago. Mr. Roberts spoke of the classes into which American druggists are divided—viz., graduates of pharmacy, men who are registered on passing the State Board without curriculum, and those registered on their "vested rights." He also referred to the numerous colleges of pharmacy, and described the courses of study pursued therein. Speaking of the State Board examinations he said that they are of an elementary character, just sufficient knowledge being required to ensure the safety of the public, but the Boards of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New York State and City being exceptions. The greater part of the examination is written, in addition to which about twenty-five or thirty specimens of the drugs and chemicals most in use are passed round for identification. Candidates are required to possess a fair knowledge of drugs, their origin, doses, and their medicinal effects, together with the preparations into which they enter, and in the case of poisons their respective antidotes. Prescriptions are given in which the candidate is expected to detect unusual doses, incompatibilities, and the why and wherefore of such. No practical work is required except by the Illinois Board.

There is no apprenticeship in the sense which we usually give to the term in this country. A lad of about 16 or 17 is placed in a drug-store, after having, in most cases, passed through the high-grade school, and is taught label-trimming, bottle-washing, and grinding, and various other duties of a similar nature for a year or so, on the completion of which he is allowed to assist in the preparation of tinctures, plasters, ointments, &c., and also allowed to attend the usual lectures at a college of pharmacy, if he is fortunate enough to be within reach of one. During his third year he is taught the art of dispensing—by the senior assistant if it be a large establishment, or by the principal himself if a smaller one. At the end of the third year, if he has been industrious and persevering, he graduates, and on the attainment of his majority receives his certificate. But he is paid for his work from the very commencement, this being the great difference between the American and Old Country systems of apprenticeship. After referring to the long hours in most of the drug-stores, the author proceeded to speak of the relations between physicians and pharmacists. The druggists' trade depends greatly upon doctors, and close attention is therefore given to the dispensing department. Secret agreements are sometimes made between doctor and druggist, by which the former receives a certain percentage of the profits, and, in return, agrees to send all his prescriptions to the latter, sometimes using private symbols. This more direct contact with the medical profession has a beneficial effect upon assistants, stimulating them to greater proficiency. There is more or less Sunday duty. In most first-class establishments a weekly half-holiday is granted where practicable, but taking it altogether the American drug-clerk has very little time either for recreation or personal improvement. After referring to the soda-fountain, Mr. Roberts mentioned that the latter part of his stay in America was spent in the beautiful and progressive city of Denver, capital of Colorado, which has a population of somewhere about 200,000, and contains a medical college, a school of pharmacy, and several other excellent educational institutions. Its pharmaceutical wants are supplied by about 120 drug-stores. The progress made in pharmacy by the Western States during the last few years is something marvellous. There are yet some so-called drug-stores in out-of-the-way country districts, which look more like barns than places of business, and in which may be found a gang of gossiping idlers lounging behind the prescription-counter, helping themselves to the proprietor's whisky, and

smoking his cigars, but these are rapidly becoming extinct. The great improvement which has lately taken place in American pharmacy is due to the untiring efforts of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to the introduction of the German element, and to the labours of a number of able and earnest men, such as the late Professor Bedford, of New York, and Professors Remington, of Philadelphia, Oldberg, of Chicago, Patch, of Massachusetts, and a host of other honoured names too numerous to mention. For the young man of an enterprising turn of mind the West offers special advantages. Much less capital is required than in the East, and, with ordinary care and perseverance, a man possessed of fair business abilities is almost sure to succeed.

CREMATION.

Mr. S. C. SPROATT read a paper on this subject in which he briefly outlined the growth of our knowledge in connection with infectious diseases. Among the illustrations quoted were those:—Radcliffe and Hart had proved that the cholera plague which caused the death of 6,000 people in London was due to the drainage from the house of a cholera patient polluting the drinking-water of a section of the City supplied by the River Lea. The town of Plymouth, in Pennsylvania, used to have a death-roll of 1,000 from typhoid fever, and it was proved beyond doubt that this was due to the fact that the drinking-water of the town was polluted by the drainage of no fewer than seven cemeteries. Evidence was given of the extraordinary vitality of the disease germs, and it was shown that putrefaction of the body is not sufficient to destroy them—in fact, seems to preserve them—the germs of scarlatina having been known to enter upon a course of renewed activity after having been buried for over thirty years. Of all the measures taken to check disease none are so effective as cremation, as bodies buried in the earth are simply storehouses for germs of disease, and this should be the strongest argument in favour of its adoption. Four methods exist to-day of disposing of the dead—inhumation, cremation, burial at sea, and exposure on a tower to the attacks of vultures. Cremation is the most scientific process, and must ultimately be adopted. The process of cremation was described, and it was urged that, as the only noteworthy objection to cremation was the prospect of concealing crime, this might be overcome by a more strict supervision of death-certificates.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE evening meeting of Thursday, November 30, was devoted to the reading and discussion of short notes by members.

A "DISPENSING NOTE"

by Mr. T. TICKLE, was the first item. Mr. Tickle had dispensed a mixture according to the following prescription:—

Ferri et quinine cit.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Potassa, citratiss.	..	..	..	..	3ij.
Acid. citrici	..	..	..	..	3i.
Aquam al.	..	..	..	..	3vi.

M. Ft. mist.

He found that after a short time it deposited such a large crop of crystals that it was impossible for the patient to take the dose prescribed. From a number of experiments Mr. Tickle found that the quinine crystallised out in the form of "acid citrate" in about twenty-four hours. According to Hesse this salt is almost insoluble even in boiling water, but the neutral citrate is soluble in 930 parts of water at 12° C. Citrates of quinine are, however, soluble in solutions of other salts—viz., ferric citrate or sodium chloride—the salts exchanging their acidulous radicles. In view of this explanation it was found that a small quantity of mineral acid added to the mixture prevented the precipitation of crystals. The solvent property of ferric citrate was not destroyed by the presence of excess of citric acid, and therefore the author looked for the explanation to the action of the citrate of potassium, and thought that probably the double salt ferri et potassii citratiss was formed, so replacing the quinine gradually. The addition of a small quantity of ammonium chloride would make a clear mixture, but if the prescriber's sanction could not be obtained, then the salts should be rubbed together in a very small

quantity of water and allowed to stand as long as possible; then rub down any crystals which had been thrown out, and send out with a "shake-the-bottle" label on the mixture.

The PRESIDENT said this was evidently not a parallel case to using citric acid to dissolve sulphate of quinine, in which case no doubt the sulphuric acid kept the salt in solution.

Referring to a comment by Mr. Gane, Mr. JONES said that potassium citrate and citrate of iron and quinine would give a bulky precipitate unless the salts were dissolved separately. This precipitate would dissolve in excess of citric acid.

Mr. DANGERFIELD asked whether this salt was likely to be formed when quinine sulphate was ordered in effervescing mixtures.

Mr. SAGE suggested the use of mucilage to prevent the precipitation in a crystalline form. Citrate of potassium was often itself very acid.

Mr. TICKLE said he had not tried making the solution with boiling water as the President had suggested. Potass. cit. and ferri et quin. cit. would precipitate without adding any more acid, but the amount of precipitate depended upon the acidity of the salts used. The addition of mucilage might retard the precipitation, but he doubted if it would prevent it altogether.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Mr. ROE gave a brief account of the uses of hypophosphites in medicine, one use being to supply phosphates of calcium to the system, for they were reduced by the deoxidising power of the blood. He had found that when solutions of calcium and sodium hypophosphite (each 20 grains to the fluid ounce) were mixed and allowed to stand a considerable precipitate was deposited. This led him to examine the salts themselves, and he found them to be far from pure. He obtained five samples of each salt, and all gave a precipitate with acetate-of-lead solution, which upon examination was found to consist entirely of lead phosphite. All gave a cloudiness with barium chloride, and two of the sodium salts gave a distinct precipitate. When tested, as directed in the B.P., with permanganate of potassium two of the calcium and all the sodium salts were found wanting. He also found traces of magnesium in all the calcium salts, and one sodium salt was very alkaline. The precipitate formed when the sodium and calcium hypophosphite solutions were mixed was found to consist of phosphite of calcium together with some carbonate.

The PRESIDENT thought the phosphite of calcium was present owing to some reduction taking place during the manufacture, and might be explained in the case of sodium hypophosphite by the exposure the salt underwent when being prepared by the double decomposition of the lime salt. When testing with KMnO_4 the solution would become thick after boiling a little while, due to the reduction of the salt to phosphate, which was not soluble.

Mr. DUNNING asked what a physician meant when he ordered a mixture containing a hypophosphite to be luminous. He had had such a prescription, and the patient stated that the doctor said the medicine would be visible in the dark.

Mr. JONES had found traces of sulphate in the sodium salt, and it was always alkaline in reaction. The molybdate test gave a blue with hypophosphites only, but a green if either phosphite or phosphate were present.

Mr. GANE thought the alkalinity of the samples had a lot to do with the reaction with lead acetate.

Mr. SAGE had not met with many very impure samples. In the calcium salt magnesium was often present in very small traces; in salts that were prepared by the double decomposition of the lime salt traces of calcium and sulphate sometimes existed. They were troublesome salts to make, but the hypophosphite of iron was the worst: the solution of this salt soon became reduced, and phosphate was deposited. This would point to the fact that the solutions Mr. Roe had referred to had become reduced in part.

ANOTHER DISPENSING QUERY

was raised by Mr. SAGE. He had frequently met with prescriptions ordering "unguentum boracis," and was doubtful whether borax ointment or boric-acid ointment was intended. Some light was thrown on the prescription when, as was frequently the case, the doctor ordered the

ointment to be softer or stiffer than the B.P. It was his custom to send "borax ointment" when "ung. boracis" was ordered in a prescription, but he would like to know if that was the general practice. The formula for borax ointment is given in Squire as follows:—

	Parts
Borax	1
Simple ointment	8

For chilblains and cracked nipples.

This brought forth a number of opinions, the majority of which corresponded with that which Mr. Sage had expressed.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

A MUSICAL and social meeting of the above Association took place on Wednesday, November 29. Chairman, Mr. J. Smithson. Songs were contributed by Messrs. Jarvis, Stringer, Kent, Colman (Hon. Sec.), Eldridge, Brown, Lauder, and Eyres.

The examination held on December 6 was very interesting. Messrs. Marshall Leigh, Histed, and W. W. Savage set the questions, and two hours and a half were allowed for answering them. Candidates who had passed the Minor had to answer nine, and other assistants six, questions, which were as follows:—

1. Name the salts and preparations of iron contained in the British Pharmacopœia.
2. How is liquor ferri perchloridi fortior prepared?
3. Give characters and tests.
4. State the ingredients in mistura ferri co., and how it is made.
5. Give percentage of opium in the following preparations:—Tinct. opii, tinct. opii ammon., tinct. euph. co., pulv. creta cam opii, pulv. specae. cum seilla. conf. opii.
6. State proportions of ingredients in following decoctions with mode of preparation: Dec. aloes co., dec. papaveris, dec. chamæsyli, dec. sarsæ co.
7. State proportions of ingredients in following infusions, with temperature of water, and say how long each is to be infused: Infus. aurantii infus. catechu. inf. gent. co., inf. calumbæ, inf. cinchon. offic. inf. quassie.
8. How is pil. ferri iodid. prepared?
9. Give ingredients of pulv. antimonalis, pulv. eret. arsenat., pulv. glycyrr. co., pulv. rhei co.
10. Give the strength of following tinctures, and state whether proof or pure spirit is to be used:—Aconiti, belladonnae, camphoræ, cinchonæ, hyoscyami, nucis vomica, strophanthi, valerian.
11. Give the preparation of lin. pot. iodidi c. sapone.
12. The proportion of mercury in the following:—Hyd. creta, pil. hyd., ung. hyd.

Two prizes were offered by the senior Association for competition. The names of the successful competitors will be announced at the social evening next week.

THE LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

held an enjoyable smoking concert at the Alexandra Hotel, Dale Street, on Wednesday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Hocken, President of the Association, and the company present numbered about fifty.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner was held on Wednesday evening in the Masonic Hall, Nottingham, Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., presiding. Among the guests were Lord Henry Bentinck, the Mayor of Nottingham, Professor Clowes, and others, but the attendance was small. A long toast-list, interspersed with musical items, followed the repast.

The CHAIRMAN gave "Success to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," saying that of late years the Society had been more in accord with their views than it was in years gone by. Mr. WILFORD responded. Mr. ROGERSON gave the toast of the evening, "Success to the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association," referring to what had been done educationally by the Association. The CHAIRMAN, in his reply, explained that many members had been kept away through illness. He had been President for the last seventeen or eighteen years, and he took as great an interest in it that day as he did at the commencement. Mr. WILFORD also responded, and said that for the first time for many years he should have to report a balance on the right side at the next meeting.

THE LANOLINE CASE.

AN artistic and critical contributor who took a great interest in the recent lanoline-patent case, and who manifests his affection for us by always depreciating our humble efforts, writes as follows:—

"Your report of this case was not all that could have been wished, but perhaps in the space you could spare you could



An
interested spectator
(*L^d COLONEL RICHARDSON*)

not have presented it much more satisfactorily. I believe a verbatim report of the evidence was taken, and this you might perhaps be able to obtain and print specially."

[Thanks for the suggestion; you know a lot about publishing, don't you?—EDITOR.]



Dr. Richardson concerning the Plaintiff

"With the first part of your report you published some very second-rate sketches in court. I trust you were properly ashamed of them. You got by chance a very fair portrait of Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., but you utterly failed to represent the dignity of the ex-Attorney General."

[Our friend is a full-blown Tory.—EDITOR.]

"Sad that I should have to write 'the ex.' I enclose you a few superior sketches by my own hand, which, perhaps, you might be glad to reproduce, though I am afraid you will spoil them in the printing."

We accept our modest friend's offering with thanks, and

can say with confidence that his genius is at least equal to his humility.

If we say anything more about the case, it is not with any desire to offer any guidance or assistance to the Judge, whose decision is awaited with much curiosity.



"Yes, thank Providence, we have a fairly good trade."
MR. S. M. BURROUGHS.

"According to all legal authorities, business actions of this kind have been comparatively rare in the Law Courts of late years. The monstrously expensive character of English justice has made it a luxury for the very few. We have no actual knowledge of what this case has cost, but we are



"Tell us what you knew about
weel fat before 1880."
(*DR F. W. PASSMORE*)

certainly not wrong in putting down the out-of-pocket expenditure of the two sides at thousands—two or three at least. The points of this action were contested with exceptional tenacity by solicitors, counsel, and experts on both sides. Neither plaintiff nor defendant could have the

least reason to complain of any deficiency in the way his case was presented. But it is notorious that a similar dispute could be fought out in any continental country at certainly not more than a fifth, and probably not more than a tenth, of



"I was one of the editors of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1885."

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD, F.R.S.

the cost of it in London. Are business men wise in continuing to submit to such fantastic prices whenever it becomes necessary to invoke the aid of the law?

To this it may be replied, There are arbitration-courts where disputes may be settled at much cheaper rates. But



"I make no mistake."

DR. B. H. PAUL.

it must be remembered, first, that both parties must agree to accept the decision of an arbitrator; and, secondly, that such a decision settles nothing except the one particular contest of the moment. It cannot, for instance, declare a patent or a contract valid or invalid.

Or it may be said that it is not necessary to employ such costly counsel, or even to employ counsel at all. It is in this direction that a reform may be initiated. If in a good many cases litigants could come to an agreement to conduct their cases themselves, the lawyers would soon perceive that their craft was in danger, and a reform would result. The judges might not like it because it would give them more trouble; but, after all, they are paid to hear cases, and to get to the bottom of them. But such a course can hardly be expected from rich firms. They will have the biggest guns that money can buy, and perhaps under present conditions they are wise.

There is the rub. If it be wise to employ the highest-priced counsel—that is to say, if it be the fact that a great counsel has more weight with a Court than a small one—



there is proof that the scales of justice are weighted in favour of the wealthy. Stated boldly, perhaps, few people would admit this to be the case; certainly none would defend a system which necessarily produced such a result.

What is the remedy? Briefly, it is the disestablishment of the Bar. Under ordinary circumstances plaintiff and defendant should be required to appear and personally state their cases, and professional advocates should only be admitted to plead when the Judge should see fit. This might be allowed when one of the parties was obviously incompetent to do himself justice, or when points of law were evidently involved. The anticipation of our ideal state of things is, perhaps, ridiculously hopeless; but the High Courts of this country will not be courts of perfect justice till something of the kind is brought to pass.

IN BREAD-BAKING it has been proved by M. Aimé Girard that 101° C. is the normal temperature in the interior if the product is to be satisfactory.

SHERLOCK HOLMES has not yet had an iodoform trail to guide him in his detective feats. We give him a present of the idea from real life. In a lodging-house in Philadelphia the landlady had her bureau ransacked, and two silk dresses, a sealskin jacket and other nice things stolen. A strong odour of iodoform was perceived in the room, and as there was a man in the house who had a crushed hand with an iodoform dressing suspicion fell upon him, and inquiry showed him to be the culprit. Perhaps the iodoform scent is not delicate enough for the famous Sherlock.

Personalities.

MR. C. B. BELL, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected governor of the Hull Board of Guardians.

To the list of London doctors on page 143 of our DIARY, for 1894 please add the following in the first column:—Mr. Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S., 15 Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W.

A SHOPKEEPER of St. Helier, Jersey, Hunt by name having a specific for the cure of toothache, is attracting attention thereto by setting aside, for the benefit of the local dispensary, the sum of 1*d.* from the price of every bottle sold. Within a short time 737 pennies were got together!

At a keenly-fought by-election held at Boston, on December 5, Mr. Frank Thomas, only surviving partner of the firm of J. H. Thomas & Sons, pharmaceutical chemists, Market Place, Boston, was returned at the head of the poll by a majority of 57. Mr. Thomas had previously been in the Corporation, and was head of the poll in 1882. He is a Churchman and Conservative.

MR. A. M. CHAMBERS, Chairman of the Federated Coalowners, who has come prominently before the public



lately in connection with the recent coal-strike, gets into this column as the head of the firm of Newton, Chambers & Co., of the Thorncliffe Collieries, near Sheffield, who are manufacturers of the new disinfectant "Izal." The Thorncliffe Collieries are now just entering upon their hundredth year of existence. Some idea as to the extent of these works may be obtained from the fact that they are capable of an output amounting to upwards of a million tons of coal every year. Mr. Chambers's family for generations have been pioneers in the coal-industry in this particular district, his great-grandfather having been present at the original promotion of the Thorncliffe Collieries. He is about fifty years of age, and has long been identified with public life. He is a good speaker, and conducts an argument very forcibly.

New Companies.

UNIVERSAL CASH-REGISTER COMPANY (LIMITED).—With a capital of 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire patents, &c., and to manufacture any machine or other article in which the company may be interested, &c. The first subscribers are:—E. F. Cherry, 9 Lorne Villa, Southend-on-Sea, clerk (10 shares); Henry Cooke, 62 Stafford Place, S.W., accountant (12 shares); H. B. Meiklerid, 40 Micheldever Road, Lee, S.E., clerk; W. W. Willis, 146 Finborough Road, S.W., accountant; E. D. Neuman, 8 Islip Street, Kentish Town, accountant; L. E. Partridge, 97 Albany Road, Camberwell, secretary; W. F. Crane, 62 Eglinton Road, Bow, E., clerk. Registered without articles of association.

THE CARUTYNE CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, 5,000*l.*, divided into 10 founders' shares of 40*l.* each and 920 ordinary shares of 5*l.* each. Objects: To purchase, take over, and carry on the business of analytical and manufacturing chemists hitherto carried on by Messrs. Scott & Jack at Carutyne Chemical-works, Old Edinburgh Road, Parkhead, Glasgow, in all its branches. The first subscribers are:—Thomas Henderson, chemical and produce broker, Glasgow, one share; Alexander H. Jack, marine surveyor, Glasgow, one share; Thomas W. Cuthbertson, chemical merchant, Glasgow, one share; Andrew R. Scott, manufacturing chemist, Glasgow, one share; W. B. Galbraith, C.A., Glasgow, one share; John R. Scott, warehouseman, Hazelbank, Bridge of Weir, one share; Alexander Scott, ship-builder, 2 Lawrence Place, Glasgow, one share. The number of directors shall be determined from time to time by the

general meeting of the company; qualification, 50*l.* The following are the directors till the first general meeting of the company:—T. Henderson; A. H. Jack; T. Dunlop, Glasgow; W. B. Galbraith; and A. R. Scott. Registered office: 107 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

HEDNESFORD DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 800*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the goodwill of shop and premises at Hednesford, Stafford, and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, dysalters, oil and colourmen, &c. The first subscribers are: J. H. Cooper, 11 Sutton Road, Walsall, traveller, 70 shares; W. R. Ives, Station Street, Hednesford, grocer, 200 shares; W. Westwood, Hednesford, grocer, 200 shares; J. Westwood, Cheslyn Hay, Staffordshire, 40 shares; J. W. Ives, 44 Whitburn Street, Bridgnorth, cabinet maker, 200 shares; H. S. Owen, 315 Lord Street, Southport, gentleman, 40 shares; W. Simmons, 111 Harborne Road, Birmingham, traveller. The first directors are: W. R. Ives and W. Westwood; qualification, 150*l.* remuneration, travelling expenses, and 100*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, Station Street, Hednesford, Staffordshire.

WILLIAM NICHOLLS & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire as a going concern the business of manufacturing fluid extract of annatto and other specialities connected therewith, as carried on by Wm. Nicholls & Company, at Rowden Hill, Chippenham. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—G. Brocklehurst, Moss Lane, Timperley, valuer; T. E. Brigg, Brentwood, Pendleton, merchant; J. P. Green, 113 York Terrace, Eccles, clerk; J. L. Mellraith, Higher Broughton, accountant; C. E. Fletcher, 31 Carlton Street, Manchester, clerk; T. A. Dame, junr., Churchside, Macclesfield, solicitor; J. Kidd, 23 Billiter Street, E.C., merchant. The directors' names are not specified, but the qualification is named at 100*l.*

SOMERSET DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dysalters, dispensers of medicines, perfumers, and dentists, and to take over the business of chemist, &c., of W. R. Hadwen, at Highbridge, Somerset. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. R. Hadwen, 4 Sunnyside, Burnham, gentleman; C. Meeson, Watchfield, Burnham, gentleman; N. Smith, St. Bernard House, Highbridge, chemist; Alice C. M. Hadwen, 3 Market Place, Highbridge; Sarah Hadwen, 4 Sunnyside, Burnham; Mary E. Croft, Oakley, Reading, spinster; F. B. Harral, Thames Ditton, doctor of medicine. The first directors are:—W. R. Hadwen (managing), F. B. Harral, N. Smith, and C. Meeson. Qualification, 5*l.* Remuneration of W. R. Hadwen to be determined in general meeting.

ANNA RUPPERT (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 89 Regent Street, London, and elsewhere, and to carry on business as chemists, druggists, dysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of, and dealers in, pharmaceutical medicinal, chemical, &c., preparations, surgical and scientific apparatus, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—Anna Ruppert, 89 Regent Street, London, skin specialist; H. P. Stimson, Hotel Victoria, London, gentleman; R. F. Armstrong, 89 Regent Street, accountant; N. Lynn, 42 Chalcot Crescent, N.W., journalist; H. Crawford, 24 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W., gentleman; D. A. Merv, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Ma., U.S.A., estate owner; C. Simkin, 26 & 27 Temple Chambers, London, accountant. The first directors are to be appointed by the majority of the above subscribers. Qualification, 250*l.* Mrs. Anna Ruppert is the managing director, her remuneration being 100*l.* per month. The remuneration of the other directors is 1*l.* for each meeting attended.

Deaths.

COLEMAN.—Mr. William T. Coleman, one of the best-known men in the Pacific States of America, died on November 25, after an eventful career, during the greater part of which he was prominently associated with the borax industry of Nevada. Nine years ago the failure of Mr. Coleman's firm caused a great sensation in Western business circles. This disaster, though principally due to the negligence of subordinates, almost crushed Mr. Coleman; but, after paying 40 per cent., to which the creditors agreed, he

spent his remaining years in settling the balance, and only last summer completed this work, paying every creditor dollar for dollar. Many of these creditors had really precipitated his failure by refusing to grant him the time he needed.

FRANCIS.—Mr. George Baggett Francis, senior partner in the firm of Hearon, Squire & Francis, wholesale druggists, of 38 Southwark Street, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, in Hertford, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Francis was born at Woodbridge (Suffolk), where his father was a pharmacist, on July 22, 1821. Mr. Francis, sen., before settling down at Woodbridge, had been one of the principal assistants at John Bell's, in Oxford Street, and when his son had finished his schooling and an apprenticeship to pharmacy in his father's shop, the young man, in his turn, in March, 1841, became an assistant in the famous Oxford Street pharmacy. At John Bell's Mr. Francis assisted in the shop for four years, and in March, 1845, was given charge of the labora-



tory, which he managed until 1856. While laboratory-manager at Bell's Mr. Francis married, and his four eldest children were born in the Oxford Street house, where Mr. Francis lived over the pharmacy. In 1856 Mr. Francis purchased Hallow's old pharmacy in Islington, and there started business on his own account; but very soon after joined his old schoolfellow and friend, Mr. Wright, in a wholesale drug-business at 11 Old Fish Street, E.C., which then assumed the style of Wright, Francis & Co. Mr. Francis was connected with that concern until July 1, 1865, when he became a partner in the drug-firm of Hearon, McCulloch & Squire, of which, soon afterwards, the name was changed to the present one of Hearon, Squire & Francis. In the autumn of 1831 Mr. Francis was seized by a paralytic stroke, and since 1883 he has taken no active part in the business, of which his two sons, George Bult and W. H., had meanwhile become partners. Mr. Squire, the other co-proprietor of the business, retired in 1892. Mr. Francis, sen., however, remained financially interested in the house up to the time of his death. Personally, the deceased gentleman was of very quiet and retiring habits, but he was very much liked for his courtesy and honesty of character by all who knew him. To the London drug-trade he was not so well known as among country members of the trade, for at Wright's, and later on in the Southwark Street business, he was what is known as the "indoor partner," and seldom visited 'Change or the drug-auctions. But he had travelled a good deal among the country customers of his firm, and had made many friends among them. He had a well-founded reputation as an exceedingly clever pharmacist, and was a most methodical and painstaking worker. He was in charge of Bell's laboratory at the time when W. Hunt chose that place as the model for his famous picture, "The Laboratory," and it is on record that he strongly protested against the disorder into which the place was put by the painter to produce the required artistic effect. Though not one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical

Society, Mr. Francis joined that organisation soon after its establishment, and it was he who, from Jacob Bell's dictation, wrote the circulars convening the first meetings. Mr. Francis married on September 27, 1842, and leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters. Three of his sons are actively connected with the drug-business, two in London, and one as a partner (with his uncle) in the firm of Henry Francis & Co., of Melbourne. Mr. Francis, though latterly very feeble, was perfectly clear-minded and conscious almost up to the hour of his death, so much so that two days before his decease he was still able to read the daily papers. The cause of his death was complications following a severe attack of rheumatism, a malady to which he had been a martyr for many years.

GREEN.—On December 1, at Boscombe Park Pharmacy, Bournemouth, Frederick Green, chemist and druggist.

HALL.—On November 22, John Hall, chemist and druggist, late of Gainsborough. Aged 60.

JONES.—On November 23, E. Richard Jones, chemist and druggist, Liverpool. Aged 42.

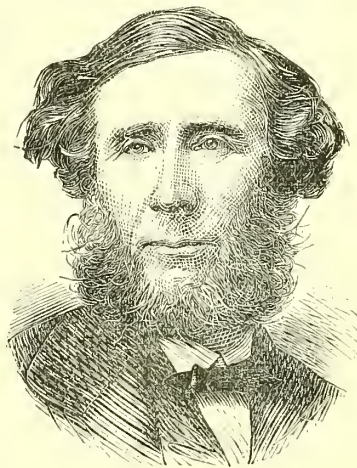
KEMP.—Mr. George Kemp, a special partner in the firm of Lanman & Kemp, New York, importing druggists and manufacturers of Florida water, died on November 23, at his Fifth Avenue residence, after an illness of two years. Mr. Kemp was sixty-eight years old, and for fifty years he had been identified with business.

PEDLER.—At Wood Bank, Lordship Lane, Dulwich, on December 2, Mr. George S. Pedler, chemist and druggist. Aged 80 years. Deceased, who was formerly in business in Fleet Street, opposite the Temple, and was exceedingly well known to the legal profession, was one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society.

PRIOR.—On November 19, George T. Prior, pharmaceutical chemist, Oxford. Aged 83.

STEVENS.—On November 25, at 18 High Street, New Brompton, Kent, after fifteen years' suffering, the wife of James Stevens, chemist and druggist, and eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Perrin, of Maidstone, in her 43rd year.

TYNDALL.—The death of Professor Tyndall, the famous physicist, need only be recorded here, as full records of his active scientific career have appeared in all the newspapers. A fitting reference to him as an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society was made by the President at last Wednesday's Council meeting. His death was occasioned by an overdose of chloral, which was accidentally administered to him by Mrs. Tyndall in place of a dose of Epsom salts. This fact came out at the inquest held on Thursday. Dr. Tyndall was 73 years of age.



WILLIAMS.—Mr. J. P. Williams died at his residence at Taibach, on Saturday, in the 39th year of his age. Deceased was formerly a chemist at Abernaut, but on the death of his mother he relinquished that business and took the Miners' Arms, at Taibach, which he carried on up to the time of his death.

1st Pharmaceutical Student: "Have you heard the latest?" 2nd P. S.: "No; what is it? Somebody dead, eh?" 1st P. S.: "Yes, *Io died* of potassium." 2nd P. S.: "Um, yes; but that's all bosh. How could *Io* die of potassium when carbonate it." 1st P. S.: "I did not know carbonate it. I was told that *Io* her sulphate it. Jest so."

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Editorial Comments.

THE NEXT BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA TO BE IMPERIAL.

THE General Medical Council on Monday last adopted a report submitted by its Pharmacopœia Committee definitely committing itself to the policy which Professor Attfeld, as reporter and editor of the Pharmacopœia, has consistently advocated—namely, that of considering in the compilation of the next Pharmacopœia the requirements of the different countries and colonies which form parts of the British Empire.

In his latest annual report addressed to the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, Professor Attfeld drew special attention to this subject. He reminded the committee that he had in 1886 written a letter to their Chairman raising "the question as to whether or not any changes—and, if any, what changes—can be effected in a future British Pharmacopœia to better adapt it to colonial requirements"; and he suggested that if the proposal should be entertained it would be desirable that the aid of colonial and Indian authorities should be officially invited.

The British Pharmacopœia is generally accepted as authoritative in all parts of the British Empire, except Canada, where the U.S. Pharmacopœia is at least as generally adopted. In the Province of Quebec the French Codex, too, has some vogue. In all parts, however, there are doubtless some local desiderata which the Pharmacopœia, as at present compiled, does not exactly fill. In his latest report, for instance, Professor Attfeld refers to "a letter from the Government of India suggesting the expunging of saffron from certain official preparations, and the substitution of oil indigenous to India in place of olive oil in the manufacture of ointments, plasters, and liniments." In order to ascertain in what respects the Pharmacopœia might be made to meet such

reasonable requirements the Medical Council last May authorised its Pharmacopœia Committee to enter into correspondence, through the Privy Council, with the India Office and the Colonial Office, with the result that those two departments have sent out a large number of requests for the necessary assistance to the medical "and pharmaceutical" authorities in India and the colonies. This is all detailed in the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee which the Medical Council has just adopted. The report concludes as follows:—

The committee therefore recommend that the Council should now direct the preparation of another edition of the work, and, further, that the aid of the several medical authorities and of the Pharmaceutical Society be again invited by the Council.

The committee also recommend that Professor Attfeld be invited to continue his services as reporter and editor. He has long been advocate of the principle of extending the operation of the Pharmacopœia.

The new Pharmacopœia will not be within sight for several years yet; it may not be destined to bear the date of the present century. But our colonial friends may note that the time has come for them to offer advice: their suggestions may require further correspondence, which must involve delay, but we are certainly safe in saying that with Professor Attfeld at the helm editorially, every serious pharmaceutical proposal is certain to have careful consideration. A noteworthy indication of the more respectful treatment of pharmacists in respect to the Pharmacopœia occurs in the first of the two paragraphs we have quoted above. Hitherto the aid of the Pharmaceutical Society has been invited by the Pharmacopœia Committee; now it is "the Council" which requests it. We hope when the time comes that the Council will remember the existence of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

INFLUENZA.

THE influenza is again in our midst. It cannot, like some other guests, see that it is unwelcome and stay away, but it insists upon visiting us year by year with the regularity of Father Christmas, and about the same time. To those who are not suffering from it, influenza is an interesting disease. Its sudden appearance, its rapid extension, the protean character of its symptoms, and the enormous number of its victims, all these mark it out as one of the most striking and mysterious of ills that trouble man.

Only a few years ago influenza was almost unknown. True, it had been here before; but its last visit was in 1847, and many of the good folk who then suffered from it had been gathered to their fathers, and their places filled by a new generation blissfully ignorant of the disease. Where the influenza went, and what it did after that last visitation, nobody knew—or cared. Of course it is said to be due to a microbe—Pfeiffer's bacillus—and it may be that, after the manner of many of its kind, that microbe has now and again to lie low for a time in order to recruit its strength. Probably since 1847 it has been doing this somewhere, perhaps among the Chinese, who, as "culture media," offer advantages that are distinctly peculiar. In any case, the first accounts of the reappearance of the disease came from regions along the Chinese frontier. Thence it was carried along the trade-routes into Europe, and then with all the rapidity of express trains and steamers it spread over the whole civilised world. Its method when it arrives in a large town is to begin operations wherever men most do congregate, as in offices, warehouses, and shops. There the business-man "catches it" and takes it home with him to the bosom of his family, and

thus the suburbs become affected, and finally the rural districts around.

This clearly shows the highly-infectious nature of influenza, and, indeed, no disease spreads more rapidly from person to person. It does not take kindly to infants, but otherwise no one comes amiss to it, and few are spared. One attack gives no protection, but rather predisposes to another. The symptoms are varied in the extreme, but there are three principal types of attack: the nervous, with headache, pains in the limbs, fever, and great prostration; the respiratory, with cold in the head, sore throat, bronchitis, and sometimes even pneumonia; the gastro-intestinal, with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea. These, however, by no means exhaust the list; and, in fact, excepting such distinct entities as housemaids' knee and the like, there is practically nothing in the way of disease that has not directly or indirectly been attributed to influenza. Fortunately, it is not very fatal unless to the feeble and aged, and to the foolhardy who will not submit to proper care and treatment.

Such, then, is the disease that has vexed us since 1890, causing more trouble and suffering than any other. Yet there are people who are not satisfied even with these things, but who wish to paint influenza in still darker colours. They hold that there is a connection between influenza and cholera. The former is a sort of forerunner, sent to prepare the way by weakening its victims, and so making things easy for the cholera bacillus. If this be so, cholera should have a nice comfortable time when it comes here, for there are few of us who have not had influenza once at least. However, we may get some consolation from the fact that there is very little proof for the theory, and turn our attention to a question of more practical importance—must we henceforth look upon influenza as an established annual guest? We think not. The disappearance of the disease in former times leads us from analogy to expect the same again. Moreover, it is typically a member of that class of epidemics which, ever since the days of Thucydides, have been characterised by suddenly appearing, prevailing widely for a time, and then vanishing clean away. Further, there is hope in the signs that influenza is no longer what it was. We hear, indeed, at this present time, of factories stopped for lack of hands, and of considerable rises in some of the local death-rates, but, on the whole, the outbreaks are becoming much less general and less severe. The microbe is probably losing its pristine energy—becoming attenuated is the proper term—and soon it may depart to its own place, to recruit, mayhap, for the benefit of our children. We, at all events, have had quite enough of Pfeiffer's bacillus, and shall rejoice when we have seen the last of it, and are free, as in former years, to enjoy our Christmas—plum-pudding, castor oil, and all—without its company.

In view of the spread of influenza at present, we have obtained from a high-class medical authority the following prescriptions:—

1. Prophylactic Cachets.

Phenacetini	..	..	..	..	3i.
Quinine sulphatis	..	..	..	..	gr. xxiv.
Camphor.	..	..	..	..	gr. xij.

Misce bene et divide in partes duodecim.

Sig.: One in a cachet (or powder) thrice daily.

2. Prophylactic Mixture.

Tincture nucis vomice	..	..	..	3i.
Acidi hydrobromici diluti	..	..	..	3ij.
Quinine sulphatis	..	..	..	gr. xij.
Tincture cardamomi co.	..	..	..	3i.
Aq. chloroformi ad	..	..	..	3vj.

Misce.

Sig.: One tablespoonful four times daily.

3. *Influenza Cachets.*

Acidi salicylici	3j.
Antipyrin	3j.

Misce et divide in tales duodecim.

Sig.: One in a cachet (or powder) every three hours.

4. *Influenza Mixture.*

Sodii salicylatis	3j.
Ammonii carbonatis	3ss.
Liquoris ammonii citratis	3iss.
Glycerini	3j.
Infusi aurantii ad	3vj.

Misce.

Sig.: One table-spoonful every three hours.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN THE
CHEMICAL-TRADE.

MR. CHARLES BOOTH'S paper on "Life and Labour of the People in London," which was read on November 21 at the inaugural meeting of the Statistical Society's winter session, contained many interesting particulars with regard to wages and conditions of labour in the chemical-trade. Mr. Charles Booth, as most people who take an interest in social politics know, has for many years been engaged in collecting facts on the subject indicated by the title of his paper. The results of his work are gradually being given to the public in a series of intensely interesting volumes, of which the third, we believe, is now in the press. A few months ago, when Mr. Booth began to inquire into the conditions of labour in the chemical-trade, we had the pleasure of introducing his investigator to some of the leading firms connected with the pharmaceutical manufacturing chemistry, and it is no doubt partly owing to the readiness with which these houses have acceded to Mr. Booth's request for information that he has been able to make his statistics in this department as valuable as they are. Mr. Booth, however, is quite prepared to assimilate still more information than he has obtained, and manufacturers wishing to assist him in the valuable service he is rendering to the community should write to him at 2 Talbot Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C., to this effect. Mr. Booth's methods are marked by an entire absence of sentiment, nor does he serve the interests of any propaganda. His aim is simply to make as complete as possible a diagnosis of the conditions of labour in this metropolis, leaving it to others to devise and apply the remedies that are required to restore the health of the industrial community.

On the occasion of the reading of the paper to which we refer, Mr. Robert Giffen occupied the chair. Mr. Giffen is notoriously an optimist of the first water in matters of political economy, but even his happy frame of mind must have been seriously shaken when Mr. Booth proceeded to show that not less than 31.5 per cent. of the inhabitants of this enormously wealthy city live in a state of overcrowding which renders decent or healthful existence impossible. These figures coincide closely with that hideous black "poverty" line which the author has drawn, in the second volume of his book on London, over the heads of 1,292,737 metropolitan citizens living in conditions of absolute poverty.

This is not the place, however, in which to discuss the troubles of the "*nouvelles couches sociales*" (as Gambetta called them) that are gradually becoming articulate, and we will therefore restrict ourselves to a summary of Mr. Booth's account of two typical groups of London trades which he has investigated. They are the manufacture of chemicals and that of dyes, paints, and blacking. The two branches together employ in all 5,836 persons, of which 2,285 are heads of families, representing a total population of 10,892. Of these 3,612 work in the Eastern, 1,932 in the Northern, 467 in the Western, 570 in the Central, 2,460 in the Southern-Eastern and 1,360 in the South-Western district. Classified according

to conditions of habitation, 53.1 per cent. of them belong to Mr. Booth's "lower class," in which there is more than one person to each tenement-room occupied, 33.7 per cent. to the "central class," living in moderate comfort, and 8 per cent. to the "upper class."

For the group of chemical-trades Mr. Booth has obtained particulars of wages paid in representative weeks by fifteen firms, and in the tables which are given below we reproduce the percentages of workers in eight wage-divisions. Foremen, as a rule, get from 40s. to 50s. per week, "leading hands" from 30s. per week upwards or, say, 6d. to 7d. per hour. Chemical labourers are paid about 25s. per week, but they, as well as the leading hands, make a good deal of overtime, and the work is fairly regular. Very valuable figures have also been obtained concerning the soap and candle trades, but with these it is not necessary to deal now.

As we have pointed out, Mr. Booth himself does not theorise upon his statistics. That, of course, does not mean that they are sorted and collated simply for the sake of academic interest, like some gigantic Chinese puzzle. Their teachings, and those of the mass of information that is being collected by the Royal Commission on Labour, will certainly be made the basis of legislative action at an early date. When that time comes, however, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the welfare of our own chemical-industry depends very largely upon our ability to compete in neutral markets with continental manufacturers. Whatever the demerits of the unrestricted competitive system may be, it was never more rigorously enforced than now, and has to be reckoned with as a stern fact. We have therefore prepared, from the figures given by Mr. Booth, and from those just published in the Labour Commission's Blue Book on Germany, a comparative table showing the difference in the wages-rate between London and Berlin. The tables show the percentages of chemical-workers in the same industries in each city earning the same wages. It is, of course, no secret that the rates are higher in the British than in the German capital, but few we should think, will have been prepared to see such an enormous difference in men's wages as disclosed in these statistics, while, on the other hand, it must be a matter of surprise that the wages paid to women workers tally so closely.

Men's Wages	Below 20s. per Week, or 3½m. per Day	From 20s. to 25s., or from 3½m. to 4½m.	From 25s. to 30s., or from 4½m. to 5½m.	From 30s. to 35s., or from 5½m. to 6m.	From 35s. to 40s., or over 6m.	From 40s. to 45s.	From 45s. to 50s.	50s. and over
London (1893)	p. cent. 4.0	p. cent. 16.1	p. cent. 16.9	p. cent. 25.6	p. cent. 13.9	p. cent. 12.6	p. cent. 4.4	p. cent. 6.5
Berlin (1891)	58.1	31.0	6.8	2.0	2.1			

Women's Wages	5s. per Week or less, or 7m. per Day or less	5s. to 6s. per Week, or 7m. to 1m. per Day	6s. to 7s. per Week, or 1m. to 1½m. per Day	7s. to 8s. per Week, or 1½m. to 2m. per Day	8s. to 10s. per Week, or 1½m. to 2m. per Day	10s. to 12s. per Week, or 2m. to 2½m. per Day	12s. to 15s. per Week, or 2½m. to 3m. per Day	15s. per Week or more, or 3m. or more
London (1893)	p. cent. 4.3	p. cent. 9.4	p. cent. 12.3	p. cent. 12.3	p. cent. 24.7	p. cent. 9.7	p. cent. 12.3	p. cent. 14.5
Berlin (1891)	0.4	5.2	15.5	26.1	27.4	12.4	9.3	3.7

In the London figures "boys and lads" are included with the women. Unfortunately, the methods of statistical classification are different in every country, sometimes so much so as to preclude comparison altogether. The age which has adopted a uniform postal system will also sooner or later, no

doubt, apply a uniform, or at least a comparable, system of statistical enumeration to all civilised countries, but in the meantime we must do the best we can with the faulty materials in our possession. But while remaining alive to the dangers of competition with worse-paid and longer-worked German labour (618 chemical-workers in Berlin are stated to work from 326 to over 350 days in the year), it is well to point out the ray of light which is shed upon the general condition of women workers in some of the industries allied to pharmacy by the reports of the lady-commissioners of the Labour Commission which have just been published. These reports show that in the manufacture of mineral waters, cocoa, and druggists' confectionery the general status of the women workers in point of hours of labour, wages, and factory accommodation is higher almost than in any other industry of this country, and probably of the world. Is it in spite or because of these facts that these very industries are among the most flourishing in Britain?

LEGAL PRONOUNCEMENTS.

The influence of the Bench upon the pronunciation of words interesting to pharmacists was felt in regard to the adjective "pharmaceutical," which was long ago the subject of a brief conversation in the Queen's Bench, when Lord Campbell, the then Chief Justice, said, "Let the 'c' be soft." His dictum, we are sorry to say, has not been always obeyed by pedantic lawyers. What seems to be the antithesis of the case just quoted was heard in the course of the lanoline case. While a mechanical engineer was under cross-examination by Mr. Aston, the Court was not quite clear about the separation of liquids from solids or from viscid fluids by centrifugal action, and it was noticeable that both Mr. Justice Romer and Mr. Aston spoke of *viscid* fluids. This exceptional rendering of the word may be classical, but it violates the English rule that the "c" before "i" should be soft. In another part of the case the word "homogeneous" came in for similar maltreatment, Mr. Aston again leading the way with a hard "g." Sir R. Webster was content to follow the more ordinary fashion, and the Judge gave each style a turn.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The premier scientific society of England is not in a happy condition at present, if a writer to the *Times* may be regarded as an unbiased critic. At the anniversary meeting of the society last week, the President was deploring the avalanche of papers on biological subjects and the dearth of other topics. The *Times* critic seems to lay this to the charge of one of the permanent Secretaries; in fact, he makes a thinly-veiled attack upon Professor Michael Foster, and gives figures to show that Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Science School of South Kensington are particularly favoured by the Society. Places on the Council are invariably found for representatives from both of these cults, while such men as Sir Joseph Lister, Professor Burdon Sanderson, and Sir John Lubbock have to stand out of office for about a decade. It is alleged, too, that the Royal Grants are awarded with partiality, and that Solar Physics is specially favoured. Professor Norman Lockyer may have something to say about that. Perhaps the Royal Society is becoming fossilised, but considering that the fellowship is regarded as the crowning distinction to men of science, it seems to us perfectly human that those who get it should not work much afterwards.

MORE ANIMAL MEDICINES.

Dr. Julius Althaus communicates an interesting paper to the *Lancet* (page 1,376) on the use of cerebrine-alpha and myeline-alpha in the treatment of certain nervous affections. Cerebrine-alpha is a preparation of the brain of the rabbit, and myeline-alpha a preparation of the spinal cord of the

same animal male for Dr. Althaus by Messrs. Brady and Martin. Three grammes of the substance with 3 c.c. of glycerine and 3 c.c. of 0.5 per cent. carbolic solution are the quantities taken to make the preparations in a similar way to thyroid extract. The initial dose of each preparation is 5 minims hypodermically (they have no effect by mouth). The results of administration in some cases of neuroses are almost miraculous; there being a quick restoration of nervous, muscular, and brain power where these have been deficient, and even restoration of the sexual power after its absence for years. Dr. Althaus' results are so encouraging, and so consistent with ancient tradition that we may expect cerebrine-alpha and myeline-alpha to be run upon as much as thyroid extract has been.

THYROID FOR PSORIASIS.

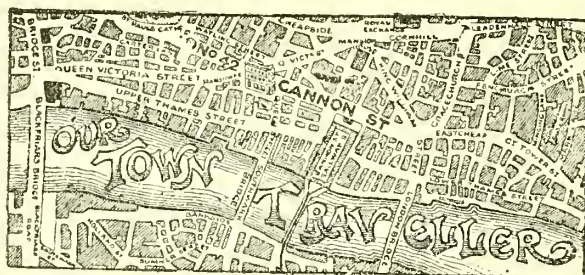
We mentioned some months ago that Dr. Byrom Bramwell, of Edinburgh, had used successfully thyroid and its extract for the treatment of psoriasis. It is difficult to imagine the extent of the influence of the remedy without actually seeing the cases under treatment, but those who have not the opportunity for this will find in the *British Medical Journal* of October 28 Dr. Bramwell's paper on the subject. Although thyroid cannot be said to be a panacea in the disease, there is no question that it does have a remarkable influence upon the skin.

ATTFIELD ON NOMENCLATURE.

The *American Druggist* has asked a few European pharmacists to express their opinion regarding the new United States Pharmacopœia, and Professor Attfield expresses English opinion. Speaking of the new headings, such as "*Magnesii Sulphas*, magnesium sulphate," he says:—"The English rendering—he cannot call it translation—is awkward if not solecistical, for the Latin heading expresses one name and the English immediately underneath it expresses another name. Nevertheless the compilers were wise, as well as politic, in making—what the majority of mankind so dearly love—a compromise." We may add that the pharmacopœia is giving general satisfaction in the States, although the Committee of Revision had many compromises to make in regard to standards which touched commercial interests.

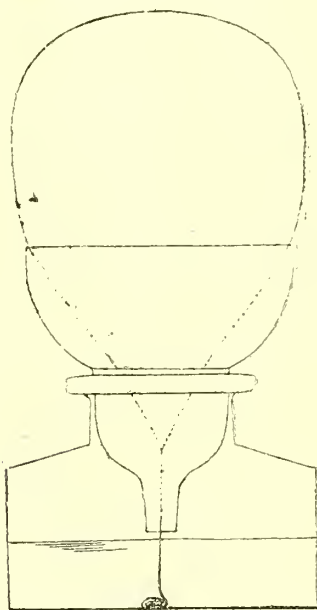
MORE EXHIBITIONS.

Like the progeny of the Patriarch, exhibitions threaten to multiply until they outnumber the grains of sand by the sea shore. The "Ur"-father of them all, the London Universal Exhibition of 1851, is already as antiquated as the herdsman Abraham himself would look beside one of his own end-of-century descendants. For an Anak-like show like that of Chicago we shall have to wait until 1900, when, if all is well, Paris will eclipse the glories of 1889. But the crop of minor exhibitions announced for next year is quite bewildering. In addition to those of which we have already made mention, a mining exhibition will be opened at Santiago (Chili) in the middle of April. Section VI. of it should be interesting to pharmacists, inasmuch as it will contain apparatus showing "the extraction of nitrate, other salts, and iodine." The Chilean Legation in London will receive applications for space. Exhibits must reach Santiago by March 15, 1894. The Lyons Universal Exhibition is also marching on (M. J. Claret, Palais St. Pierre, Lyons, is the organiser), and so is its Antwerp rival show. Nor will Vienna lag behind. "Cheap Food for the People, the Sustenance and Equipment of the Army, and Sport" are to be coagulated there in one grand show, which is to be a private undertaking, but supported by the Government. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London seems to be the quarter to go to for information.



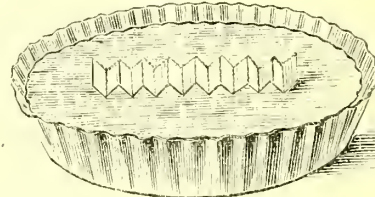
"SANITAS SPECIALITIES."

The SANITAS COMPANY have an office in the City in Walbrook, close to the Lord Mayor's official residence, and within a stone's throw of our office. There Mr. Kingzett, managing director of the company, is to be seen one day per week, and on that day I dropped in to pay my respects and see what was new. Mr. Kingzett had before him the proof-sheets of a fourth edition of "Nature's Hygiene." There are many new things in that. Since the third edition was published the phagocyte has crossed the bacteriological firmament, and its existence has influenced materially our notions about the bacillus and all of that ilk which have to do with Nature's hygiene. There is also noticeable a better appreciation of aromatic antiseptics and disinfectants, about which it has been Mr. Kingzett's duty to take cognizance. I observed a curious arrangement beside the proof-sheets. It looked like



spirit-lamp with a funnel in it, and something like a boy's with a wick at the bottom resting in the funnel. "What is this?" said Mr. Kingzett. "It is a new form of our automatic disinfectant, but the experimental stage only. The thing which we are to bring out and which we have patented is the sketch [reproduced here]. You see, the object of the disinfectant is to save people the trouble of filling oftener than once a month. The vessel holds a month's supply of eucalyptus oil, the thread of cotton sucks up the oil, and it gets to the absorbent egg, which then diffuses it through the atmosphere. I have a number of ideas for the application of the principle to the disinfection of large buildings. You have only to put a drum of oil in the basement and carry as many strands of cotton to as many apartments as you like, and the ventilating-shafts will do the rest." It will be some time before the new form is on the market. The company are big buyers of eucalyptus oil, and in connection with that Mr. Kingzett says there is a large amount of adulterated oil in the market; citronella and lemongrass oils appear to be the chief adulterants.

The company have lately been pushing sulphur disinfecting-candles so energetically that I thought Mr. Kingzett would have something to say about them and why he has departed from his original nitrated fuse. The explanation of that is simple. Mr. Kingzett patented the fuse in this country, simultaneously applying for a patent in the United States, where he found that another firm had anticipated him. So to secure a share of the American trade he had to devise some other fuse—a big wick being, in his experience, objectionable on account of the CO₂ generated in burning. The gauze fuse is the result, and instead of this



being circular it is now made accordion-pleated, as the work-girls can insert this form more easily and perfectly. Still another novelty Mr. Kingzett had to show—viz., "sanitas" soluble disinfectant-blocks. These are made of a glutinous-like substance, contain 75 per cent. of their weight of sanitas oil, and dissolve readily in water to make a milky solution. They are primarily intended for putting in water-carts for street-watering, but are adaptable for any purpose as a disinfectant or antiseptic, especially where portability is desirable, and the solution produced is so harmless and pleasant that it can be used as a mouth-wash. After examining these things I began to talk with Mr. Kingzett about disinfectants generally and business during the past year. It has been a splendid season for his company, and the shareholders have something good to look forward to at their next annual meeting. As I rose to leave, Mr. Kingzett handed me a proof-copy of the Sanitas Diary and Almanac for 1894, and a pocket paper-knife bearing the aphorisms "Disinfect with Sanitas" and "Fumigate with Kingzett's sulphur candles." These little presents are not reserved for Town Travellers, for any chemist can get them by writing to the company, and they are worth asking for in a pleasant way.

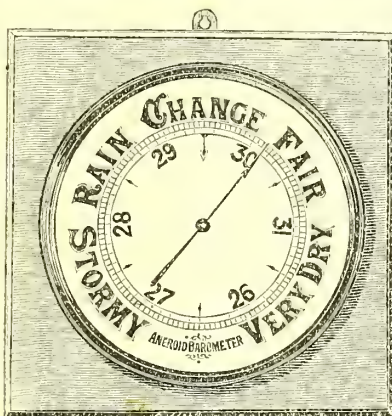
A TEST OF "TABLOIDS."

"We keep you pretty well posted," was the remark of Mr. Sudlow, manager to Messrs. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., when I called at Snow Hill Buildings ten days ago. Admitting the soft impeachment, I made inquiries regarding some exceptionally striking novelties which I had heard about. "These will not be ready until Christmas," was Mr. Sudlow's reply. "Better not speak about them yet. We frequently make a prolonged investigation before we put some of our tabloids into stock. These are some of our latest." This was a bunch of synthetic remedies done up in tabloid-form—agathin, alumnol, benzozol, dermatol, iodopyrin, and sulphonol. The properties of all these remedies have been described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and they are included in the new DIARY list. So in a leisure moment I thought I should try the disintegrating qualities of the tabloids. The way to do this is to make a spoon-loop of platinum wire and suspend it in a test-tube full of water. I sometimes use a test-tube with an hour-glass constriction near the apex. Either way, if the "tabloid," pellet, or tablet is put in the water, it ought to show signs of change in a few seconds. The rapid disintegration of the "tabloids," especially sulphonol, was so striking that I thought they must be brittle, but a hearty shake of a dozen or two of them in a dry bottle did not break them. Mr. Sudlow tells me that Dr. John E. Owens, the medical director of the Worlds' Fair Hospital, has written to the firm in regard to the "tabloids" used in the hospital. He puts his ideas of them straight. "It gives me pleasure," says Dr. Owens, "to testify to their great convenience in administration, to the rapidity of solution, and to the accuracy of their effect."

BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS.

It has come to be almost an article of faith that in the production of cheap scientific instruments English manu-

facturers cannot compete with the German. It is a fallacy, however, as was proved to me when I called at Messrs. DARTON & Co.'s showroom, St. John Street, Clerkenwell. A fine show of barometers is there. Mr. Phillips informed me that most of them were made on the premises, and he produced two like each other as to size, one being a little more fanciful than the other. It was "made in Germany." The other was plainer and more solid-looking. "This I can sell at 11s.," Mr. Phillips said, "and it leaves us a fair profit; but that one costs us 11s. in Germany, and has only a 2-inch vacuum, while our own has



a 3-inch one, and is therefore more accurate."

He produced a very large instrument, 15 inches square as mounted on a polished oak frame. In all respects it was plain, but the figures and lettering were exceedingly distinct on the opal glass dial. Nothing could be better for the shop—in fact, it is intended to meet a demand that there is for such an article by chemists who have not one as part of their shop-fittings. It is accurate and sensitive, and can be hung up on the wall or screwed to the dispensing-screen, where passers-by can see its indications easily. Before talking about these barometers Mr. Phillips had shown me a new clinical thermometer that his firm are introducing. It is one of the flat-back type, and the milk-white background is brought well round the sides, so that there is no deceptive clear margin to offend the eye. This alone is a useful improvement, but where the thermometer particularly scores is in the mercury column having the proper registering twist without any bend or contraction of the glass as a whole, whereby the thermometer is greatly strengthened. Within ten minutes after I had looked at the blank stem a workman brought it back graduated, and with my name engraved on the back. It was a pretty piece of work smartly done. The same workman (still in his apprenticeship) showed me a circular piece of opal glass 1 centimetre in diameter upon which he had written and engraved the Lord's prayer. We have previously mentioned that Messrs. Darton & Co. are home producers of most of the goods they sell, but these were object-lessons in the manufacture of barometers and clinical thermometers which seemed to me worthy of record.

Calling at the home of the

DOROTHY DENTIFRICE,

at 11 and 13 St. Bride Street, E.C., I found the genial young manager in his cosy room at the top of the building.

In answer to my inquiry as to the success of the now well-known tooth-powder, I received the somewhat characteristic answer—

"Well, no; we are not entirely satisfied. But, then, is anybody? The more business one does, the more one wants to do."

"But the dentifrice has been a success, has it not?"

"Most certainly, and our sales and customers are increasing rapidly. As an instance, I might tell you that during last month we did three times more business than in the month

before, which up to that time was our record month. We find that the 3*d*. and 6*d*. sizes of the dentifrice sell best, and shortly we intend to put the latter size up in a much more attractive form than at present. By the way, have you seen our song album?"—handing me a neatly-bound book of forty standard songs of England, entitled the "Dorothy Song Album, No. 1." "This," continued the manager, "we present as a 'premium' to every purchaser of the dentifrice who returns us twelve wrappers of the threepenny size or six of the sixpenny size, together with three penny stamps for postage. The book is all the more valuable as we have not printed a single advertisement upon it."

"And now about your new departure in perfumes and toilet-articles?"

"Yes; here is our list. You see, we are now putting up 'Dorothy Beauty Balm,' 'Complexion-soap,' face-powder, skin-tonic, hair-tints, toilet-vinegar, &c. We cannot say much about them at present, but I firmly believe that the 'Dorothy Complexion-soap' will be as good an article as any on the market. We believe in putting up a really good thing, and expect to make it go."

This led to a little chat on the style in which Dorothy advertises, and with that my visit closed.

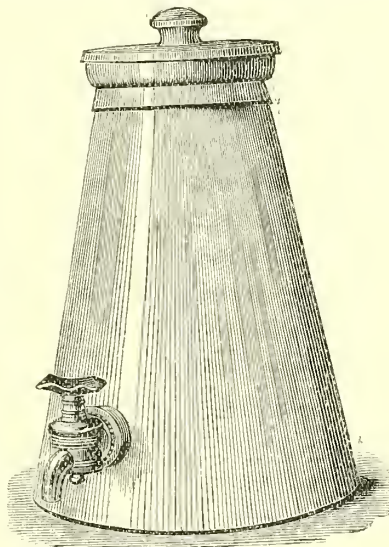
A "HOLBORN" NOVELTY.

MESSRS. GEORGE HOUGHTON & SON (80 High Holborn) have introduced a precipitating-jar. It is intended primarily

for photographic purposes, but I should think it will also be found useful in pharmacy and for other chemical purposes—collecting iron precipitates, for example. In photography, all the washings from prints are poured into the jar, and a teaspoonful of common salt added every day. Practically, all the silver is precipitated in the course of a day, so that in beginning a second day's work one has only to draw off some of the supernatant liquor; and if, on testing it, the operator finds that the silver is all precipitated, he allows the clear water to run off. The conical construction of the jar gives room for a large amount of precipitate to collect. It is a well-designed article, and should be appreciated by those who use it. It is supplied in 4 and 8 gallon sizes.

SHOP-FITTING.

It is remarkable how times have changed the character of druggists' shop-fittings within recent years. Talking in Messrs. MAW, SON & THOMPSON'S with the manager of their shop-fitting department, he told me that fifteen or twenty years ago pharmacists thought nothing of giving an order amounting to 1,000*l*. or more for fitting up a pharmacy, but few spend more than a few hundreds now. The curious point about the matter is that as fitted now the pharmacies look astonishingly well, considering the comparative cheapness of the fittings. The main aim with the designer is to ensure elegance and good finish, and never to degenerate into the purely conventional. Of course, the turn of the tide in trade prices is the cause of the change mentioned. The manager mentioned as examples of the most recent styles in fittings Mr. Huggins's new shop in the Strand (not yet completed), and one that they have just finished for Milton & Son, Exeter. There may be an opportunity of referring to these later on.



H. H. WARNER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Thursday, at the offices, Coleman Street, E.C. Mr. T. W. Boord, M.P., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and there was a large attendance.

The Chairman said it had been a great trouble to the directors, in more respects than one, to have to submit such a report as was before them. It had been compiled with great anxiety, and every statement contained in it could be substantiated on sufficient authority. [The report alleged that Mr. Warner had misappropriated the funds of the American Board of Trustees, and had illegally endorsed its name on accommodation paper, which was issued and used exclusively for his own purposes. He had overstated the profits so as to increase the dividends on the ordinary shares, which he had chiefly held, and had grossly neglected the business.] The Chairman said, in reference to this, that the report had been misunderstood by one of the financial papers to mean that the accounts of the business before the company was formed were falsified. That was not the case. The falsification took place afterwards. It had been pointed out in one paper that there was no profit sufficient to pay any dividend at all. He could not see how the misunderstanding could have arisen, for if they referred to the balance of profits shown in the balance-sheets they would find there was over 25,000% available, and as preference dividends altogether would only take about 11,000%, without reckoning Mr. Warner's shares, it was quite clear there was a sufficient balance to pay dividend on the preference shares, and something for the ordinary. But under the circumstances he did not think the English shareholders would consider it prudent for the directors to declare a dividend. In one of the last paragraphs of the report there was a question of an issue of second debentures. They had not finally decided upon it, but it was under consideration. There was a cable from New York, in which Mr. Warner was stated to deny all the allegations contained in this report, that they were false and malicious, and that he had counter-charges to make against the directors. All he (Mr. Boord) could say in answer to that was that if Mr. Warner chose to test the matter in the usual way in this country by bringing an action for libel, they would be fully able to meet him. He did not agree with a suggestion that a committee of investigation should be appointed; but if any substantial shareholder wished information for his own satisfaction, the Board would have no objection to show him the authority on which their statements were made. As to the future prospects of the company, it was not very easy to speak with certainty. They were crippled in funds, and would have to look after every penny of outlay until the company was in a sound and solid position. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Kingzett seconded the motion.

Mr. Wenner, European manager, gave an account of his visit to the United States. He estimated that if they were to sell 100,000% worth of goods in the United States during the current year, which was a low estimate, they would be earning profit to the amount of 25,000% or 30,000%. Unfortunately, they had not made any money in England this year, and perhaps the expenses had been a little greater than they ought to have been. In Germany they had been earning from 500% to 1,000% a year. In Belgium they had opened up a connection, which would, no doubt, show a fair profit. Australian trade had fallen off owing to depression, but when that passed away business would revive.

In reply to a question by a shareholder it was stated that Mr. Warner's indebtedness to the company was estimated at 130,000%. Several shareholders asked the directors how it was they had allowed Mr. Warner to get them into this mess; especially how it happened that he had had this power a second time. Mr. Foster, a director, replied at great length, and spoke hopefully of the future prospects of the company. Subsequently the Chairman stated that they had instructed the Rochester committee to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Warner, but that when the case came before the grand jury, they had not found what was called here a true bill. Mr. Foster added that in America, before

they could bring up a man on a criminal charge, they had to get permission of the State Attorney. The grand jury sat *in camera*: they sent for anybody they liked in the case. They sent for Mr. Warner in this one, and it appeared, he explained to them, that this was an English company trying to mete out its vengeance upon him—that this English company were persecuting an honest American citizen.

The report and accounts were ultimately unanimously agreed, and Mr. Boord, M.P., was re-elected a director. The meeting, which lasted an hour and a half, then adjourned.

ALLEGED MISTAKE OF A CHEMIST.

AN inquest was held at Bristol Infirmary, on Wednesday, concerning the death of Abraham George Brown, aged 35, a cabdriver. According to the widow's evidence, Brown came home to dinner on Monday, November 27, and said he should take a dose of salts before dinner. He also said he should like a glass of beer with his dinner. He went out for the beer, and, when he came back, said: "I'll take that dose of salts; I have brought them home with me—I have got them in my pocket." She asked him if he was going to take them close on his dinner, whereupon he replied: "I'll take the salts, and whilst they are settling on my stomach I have got a little job to do before I have dinner. I want to rub up my clipping-machine." Just after, he took the salts out of his coat-pocket, and put them on the mantelpiece; there were two white packets, with labels on them—"Epsom Salts"—and they were sealed up with red sealing-wax. Witness procured some warm water to dissolve them in, and getting a breakfast-cup, she took one of the packets off the mantelpiece, and opened it. She remarked to the deceased: "How coarse these salts look!" and, on his looking at them, he remarked: "Oh, it's what they call the rough salts;" and in reply to other remarks said they were a cheaper sort, also that he gave 1d. for them, or two packets for 1½d. Deceased said: "They are all right. I had them from Mr. Troake's, and they're labelled 'Epsom Salts.'" While witness was examining the other packet, the deceased had taken the dose. When she had opened the other, she said: "This don't look a bit like the other packet; this is what I call salts. I never have seen any salts like the other packet." Deceased replied: "It's gone, and chance it." They both tasted what was left of the first packet, and noticed how acid it was. Deceased soon after complained of feeling sick. Witness and a neighbour then went to Mr. Troake's. The assistant admitted supplying deceased with two packets of salts. Mr. Troake gave witness a powder to give to her husband, whom she found very ill. She sent for a doctor, but it was afterwards decided to remove the deceased to the infirmary, but he died while being carried there. She never knew of any oxalic acid being in the house. Witnesses from the livery yard also said they had never heard of oxalic acid being there. The inquest was eventually adjourned. Mr. Douglas Metcalfe watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Troake.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Lewis, E. E., M.D., and Martin, C. L., M.R.C.S.E., physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and general practitioners, Chelmsford, under the style of Lewis & Martin.

Standring, A., Sallman, O., Dewing, H. G., and Wallis, W. P. V., brokers, Mincing Lane, E.C., under the style of Gray, Standring & Co.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Saunderson, Robert, High Street, and Toronto Cottage, South End, Croydon, late Selhurst Road, Selhurst, near Croydon, registered medical practitioner.

Wilkinson, Richard Hindley, mineral-water manufacturer.

ADJUDICATION.

Brothwell, Joseph Crofts, Sheffield, mineral-water manufacturer.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Wickling, David, High Street, Marylebone, W., surgeon-dentist—discharge suspended for two years, ending November 7, 1895.

Legal Reports.

PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS.

At the Hull County Court on Wednesday, William Pattinson Hayton, of 117 Wincolmlee, was sued before his Honor Judge Bedwell for 5*l.* penalty for selling poison, contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, he not being a registered person under the Act. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which prosecuted, was represented by Mr. Gray, barrister, but defendant did not appear. Mr. Jonathan Mitchinson, the local agent of the Society, deposed that on November 11 he visited the shop occupied by the defendant, who sells drugs, but is not a properly qualified member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and asked for a pennyworth of liniment, and two pennyworth of tincture of laudanum. He was supplied with the articles, and these were duly forwarded to the London office of the Society to take action on. On the bottle containing laudanum "poison" had been written by defendant. Other evidence relative to defendant not being properly qualified, his Honor gave a verdict for the Society for the full amount, with costs.

On Wednesday four cases were disposed of in the Sheriff Court, Linlithgow. Fines of 1*s.*, with 1*l.* expenses, were imposed upon Thomas Dymock, ironmonger, and John M. Braes, grocer, for selling sheep-dip which contained arsenic. The Sheriff said it seemed a great pity that prosecutions of this kind were entrusted to a Society who did not do their duty, because it was a notorious fact that these poisons had been sold openly by grocers, and no action taken until suddenly the Society made a jump upon them. A chemist's unqualified assistant, named Patrick E. Reid, was fined 3*l.* 2*s.* for selling two separate quantities of poison to the secretary of the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. A grocer, named Charles Mitchell, was charged with selling a bottle of chlorodyne, but the charge was dismissed.

On November 28, before Sheriff Mair, at Airdrie, Mr. Robert Watt, solicitor, brought two prosecutions at the instance of Mr. Brembridge, Registrar, under the Pharmacy Act. Alex. H. Smith and Robert Revie, both grocers in South Bridge Street, admitted having sold patent medicines—namely, Dr. Browne's chlorodyne and Dr. Bow's liniment—which contain poisons, they not being registered chemists. Mr. Macfarlane, for Mr. Smith, and Mr. Russell, for Mr. Revie, made statements in extenuation. The Sheriff imposed the nominal penalty of 5*s.* and 2*l.* 2*s.* expenses in each case.

HADIDA v. FORDHAM.

THE last report of this case, which had reference to the use of the term "Pyn-ka" for a polishing-paste, was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 5, 1893, when the question of costs came before Mr. Justice Romer. The defendants, who are wholesale dealers in drysalteries, &c., at King's Cross, admitted that a mistake had been made by a warehouseman in their employment, but denied that there had been any deception or any intent to deceive, and submitted that the action had been frivolous and vexatious on the part of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Romer, while fully acquitting the defendants of any intention to deceive, and considering it hard on them that they should have to pay for an isolated mistake on the part of their servants, said that, as they had declined to recognise plaintiffs' right to the word, the latter must be allowed costs.

Against this judgment Messrs. Fordham appealed, and the case was heard on Tuesday before Lords Justices Lindley, A. L. Smith, and Davey. Counsel for the respondents took the preliminary objection that there could be no appeal on a question of costs, nor from a consent order, which, apart from the question of costs, was all that Mr. Justice Romer's judgment was. The Court adopted this view, and the appeal was dismissed.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

The Marza Advertisements.

AT the last sitting of the Brighton County Court, before his Honour Judge Martineau, James Robertson, newspaper proprietor, of North Street, Brighton, sued the Marza Manufacturing Company, of 19 and 20 Wilson Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., to recover the sum of 12*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, balance of account for advertisements. There was no defence, and judgment for the amount mentioned and costs was given by consent.

Must Sue the Company.

AT the Dudley County Court, on Monday, before his Honour Judge Griffith, John Walton, chemist, Wolverhampton, sued H. W. J. Ince, of the Supply Stores Association (Limited), for two weeks' wages at 2*l.* per week. Mr. R. Lucas appeared for the defendant. His Honour asked plaintiff who he was suing—whether it was Mr. Ince as an individual, or the company. The plaintiff said he sued Mr. Ince as managing director. He thought Mr. Ince was everything in the company. He entered into service on Monday, September 18. His wages were to be 2*l.* a week, and when he got to the shop Mr. Ince was not in. He had instructed an assistant to inform him that he must not commence until he produced a certificate of his qualification. He had been engaged to dispense, sell poisons, and take over the entire management of that department. Mr. Ince was not a chemist himself. The Judge: Then who are you suing? You must sue the company. Plaintiff: I don't think there is a company. His Honour: There must be a company. It says "limited company" here before me. Plaintiff: I should like it adjourned for me to sue the company. His Honour: I shall not adjourn a case that is bad on the face of it. Mr. Lucas: I ask for a verdict for defendant, with costs. His Honour: Yes, that is my decision.

Madame Ruppert's Preparations.

IN the Westminster County Court, on Monday, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., had before him the case of Ruppert v. Knives, in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Anna Ruppert, sought to recover a sum alleged to be due to her from the defendant. The defendant set up a counter-claim in respect of damage done to his business in consequence of his having been induced to recommend the plaintiff's beautifying preparations, in respect of which a prosecution had recently taken place in Dublin under the Pharmacy Act. The plaintiff's solicitor asked for an adjournment, on the ground that the plaintiff was unable to attend in consequence of serious illness from which she was suffering. Her medical adviser had given a certificate to the effect that it would be dangerous to her life for her to attend the Court. The defendant's solicitor strongly objected, and said that if the learned Judge had seen any of the newspaper accounts which had recently appeared concerning this lady, he would not be disposed to show her much sympathy. She had been prosecuted recently in the Irish courts for contravening the Pharmacy Act by selling a poisonous preparation. His Honour said he had nothing to do with newspaper reports, and he should adjourn the case until January for the convenience of the plaintiff, but she would be liable to a penalty if she did not appear on the next occasion.

A Chemical Cure for Baldness.

IN the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, an application was made under a judgment summons applying for the committal of a Mr. James Alexander for non-payment of judgment debt. The plaintiff's representative said the debtor was the proprietor of a chemical ointment guaranteed to be a certain cure for baldness. The defendant sent a representative to say that he was unable to attend the court in consequence of a severe attack of influenza from which he was suffering, and also said that he was not in a position to pay the debt. His Honour said it was a pity the defendant's preparation would not cure influenza; but assuming that it would cure bald heads, as was stated in his circular, he ought to do such a business as to enable him to pay his debts. There would be an order for his committal to Holloway for twelve days, but the warrant would be suspended for two months.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re EDWIN RIPPON, 85 Upper Street Islington, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS bankrupt failed in February, 1893, and on December 1 he applied to Mr. Registrar Brougham, at the London Bankruptcy Court, for an order of discharge.

Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Official Receiver, reported that the bankrupt returned his liabilities at 270*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, and his assets at 120*l.* 5*s.* Proofs had been made amounting to 254*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; the assets had realised 153*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and a dividend of 3*s.* 1*d.* had been paid to the creditors. The bankrupt commenced business in 1878 with a borrowed capital, and traded at the above address until the failure, which he attributed to the losses having exceeded profits, owing to a falling-off of business during the three years preceding the failure, consequent upon the pulling-down and rebuilding of certain neighbouring properties, also to severe competition. The only offence charged by the Official Receiver was that of imperfect bookkeeping.

Mr. Creeke, who appeared for the bankrupt in support of the application, stated that at a private meeting of creditors held just before the failure an offer of 10*s.* in the pound was made to the creditors, the money being deposited for the purpose. That offer had been refused, the result being that the estate was wound up in bankruptcy, and the creditors had only received 3*s.* 1*d.* in the pound.

The learned Registrar held that as the failure occurred over five years ago, it was sufficient to inflict the nominal suspension of three weeks.

Order entered accordingly.

Re WILLIAM JOHN WHITE, late of St. Mary's Road, Kingston, and now of 9 Netley Terrace, Southsea.

THE first meeting of creditors was held at Portsmouth on Tuesday of last week. The liabilities are 191*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and the debtor lodged a proposal to pay a composition of 7*s.* 6*d.* in the pound by two instalments payable on December 31, 1893, and March 31, 1894, to be guaranteed; the costs and preferential claims to be paid in cash. The Chairman stated that the terms of the proposal were calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors, and eventually declared the composition entertained.

The public examination was held at the Portsmouth Bankruptcy Court on Monday last, before the Registrar. The debtor said he commenced business in Reading, and when he left that town he had about 200*l.* From 1885 to 1887 he was employed as manager by a chemist at Gosport, and in September, 1887, he recommenced business on his own account at St. Mary's Road, Kingston. His capital then was about 200*l.* The business was continued for five years, when he sold it for 150*l.*, which he applied in discharging his liabilities; but it was insufficient, and about half of his liabilities remained half-satisfied. Since that time he had been in the employ of the Portsmouth and Southsea Army and Navy Stores (Limited). He was entitled to reversionary interest, under the will of his mother, in the sum of 2,000*l.*, subject to his surviving two lives. The Assistant Official Receiver said that as the offer of composition had been entertained by the creditors, there was no occasion to keep the examination open, and the Registrar made the usual order, declaring it closed.

Re F. A. PLINT, 16 King Street, St. Heliers, Jersey, C.I.

THE debtor's proposal to pay a dividend of 10*s.* in the pound, unsecured, has been informally accepted by the majority of the creditors; and the agreement will be registered in due course before the Royal Court of the island.

Re JOSEPH HELLIWELL, formerly Chemist and Druggist, 61a Newborough Street, Scarborough, now residing at Dale Street, Milnrow, Rochdale.

THIS debtor applied for his discharge, on December 5, at the Scarborough County Court. The Official Receiver stated

that the debtor had paid a dividend of 5*l.* in the pound only and he thought he ought to make it up to 5*s.* His Honour granted the debtor his discharge on his making up the dividend to 2*s.* 6*d.*

Re WALTER FORBES, Edinburgh and Newcastle, Chemist Aëriated-water Manufacturer.

THE total assets on this estate amount to 1,663*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, the liabilities being 3,612*l.* 12*s.* The following are the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Barton, Harveys & Co., London	..	..	53 5 11
A. W. Buchan & Co., Portobello	..	..	41 12 1
W. J. Connor, estimated at	..	..	927 12 7
William Cunnings, Edinburgh	..	..	18 6 8
George Forbes	..	..	738 2 1
William Ford & Sons, Leith	..	..	24 15 0
John R. Fraser	..	..	30 0 0
A. & A. S. Gordon, Edinburgh	..	..	87 0 7
L. Lumley & Co., London	..	..	15 2 0
Messrs. Riley, London	..	..	1,268 17 11
John Sammlerson, Newcastle	..	..	16 2 3
George Scott, S.S.C.	..	..	50 18 8
James Smart	..	..	17 13 4
Smith & Ritchie, Edinburgh	..	..	92 14 2
Captain Tweedie	..	..	129 0 0

Re ALBERT HALL MORGAN, 55 Commercial Street, Hereford, Chemist.

THE following are creditors in this recent failure:—

	£	s.	d.
Barclay & Co., London	..	..	10 0 1
Bleasdale & Co., York	..	..	11 5 10
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London	..	..	16 12 8
Hill, Thomas, Hereford	..	..	12 10 0
Mellis, Miss, Hereford	..	..	27 0 0
Pecher & Sons, London	..	..	14 7 8
Thompson, H. A., & Co., London	..	..	12 17 8

Partly-secured Creditor:—

National Provincial Bank, Hereford	..	..	55 18 3
(Estimated value of security, 35 <i>l.</i>)			

Preferential Creditor for Rent:—

Lee, Miss, Hereford	..	..	20 0 0
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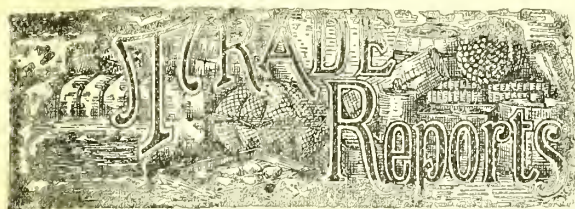
Trade Notes.

MESSRS. JOHN BURDON & Co., of Leadenhall Street, E.C., have been appointed agents for the United Kingdom for Messrs. Gehe & Co., wholesale druggists, of Dresden.

MESSRS. PERKEN, SON & RAYMENT inform us that the "Optimus" 100-guinea photographic competition closes on December 31, after which no prints can be received. Chemists who mean to compete should note this.

IN the shaving competition now proceeding at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster—Teddy Wick *versus* Willie Lloyd—Wick, we are told, uses Pears' soap, while Lloyd adopts Williams' shaving-soap, lately introduced to this country by the J. B. Williams Co., of Glastonbury, U.S.A., for whom Mr. H. C. Quelch, 4 Ludgate Square, E.C., is wholesale agent.

MESSRS. WILLIAM CURRIE & Co., of the Caledonian Rubber-works, Edinburgh, are bringing under the notice of chemists the hot-water bottles which they supply. These are of various styles, and are appropriately designated the "Comfort" bottles. The rubber is in all cases inodorous, and all the bottles are fitted with a patent safety screw, so constructed that the filling does not involve the risk of bubbling and scalding which is so liable to occur when the aperture is a single orifice. In these the circular orifice is surrounded by air-passages, the whole being completely protected, when the bottle is full, by the screw. Messrs. Currie manufacture these bottles in various styles, in white, red, drab, and black rubber or cloth-covered. They appear to be of excellent wearing quality.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., December 7.

The Next Drug Auctions.

At to-day's sales it was announced by one of the drug brokers that it was intended to hold the next auctions on January 4, 1894. This proposition was agreed to. To-day's drug auctions were very heavy and lasted until late in the afternoon, chiefly on account of the heavy vanilla sales which immediately preceded them. When our representative left the selling broker was disposing of Tinnevely senna at an average rate of something like a bale a minute, the intervals between bids being taken up by loud bickerings between opposing buyers and the presiding broker, the parties being egged on by a somewhat turbulent section of the audience.

Board of Trade Statistics.

The Board of Trade returns issued to-day show that there has been an all-round decrease, both in imported and exported goods, during the eleven months ended November 30 last, the decrease in imports showing a sum of 17,692,751*l.* as against the returns of the same month in 1892, and in exports the total returns were 6,523,416*l.* less than those of last year. Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show a decrease of 3,235,043*l.* against the returns of the previous year. In chemicals, dye-stuffs, and tanning substances imported, the returns for the same period are 5,859,566*l.*, whereas, during the corresponding months of 1892, they reached 6,131,390*l.* On the other hand, exported chemicals have returned an increase of 221,237*l.* over the 1892 total.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Prices have become considerably firmer lately, especially for liquid carbolic, for which many contracts have been made for 1894 delivery. Crude 75 per cent. is now quoted at 1*s.* 10*d.*, 60 per cent. at 1*s.* 7*d.*; 39 40° crystals at 6*d.*, 34-35° crystals at 5½*d.*; and 95 per cent. cresylic at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*

ACID (CITRIC) is dull and sluggish at 1*s.* 5½*d.* per lb. in second hand.

ACID (TARTARIC).—We regret that foreign tartaric acid was wrongly quoted at 10*d.* per lb. in our last issue. This was a misprint, and should have been 10½*d.* per lb., which, we understand, was the lowest wholesale price accepted for the article up to last Thursday evening. English is quoted to-day at 10½*d.* to 11*d.*, foreign at 10½*d.* per lb.

ALOES.—*Curacao* kinds are very much neglected, and part of what was offered sold to-day at low prices; 187 boxes were mostly disposed of, at 16*s.* for dark brown liver; 15*s.* 6*d.* for fair and capey; and from 11*s.* down to 5*s.* per cwt. for ordinary to very common stuff. There was a consignment of 2,340 small gourds partly showing very fair quality, but the packages were rather too small to be very suitable, and the whole parcel was taken out. *East Indian* aloes were not offered to-day. Of *Cape* variety there were 69 cases, the greater part of which sold at a decline of about 6*d.* per cwt., fine hard realising 22*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.*; fair partly drossy, 21*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt.

ANNATTO.—Good seed is firm to slightly dearer, one case fair bright fiery Madras selling at 4*d.* per lb.

ANTIMONIAL SALTS.—Many of these preparations are again easier, *Tartar emetic* among them. Commercial tartar emetic is quoted at 7½*d.* per lb. for crystals, and 8½*d.* per lb. for powder.

ANTIMONY.—Fair crude Japan antimony was held at 21*l.* per ton to-day.

ASAFETIDA.—The parcel of about 120 cases now on the way in the *Skerryvore* from Bombay is about to be landed; it will be offered at the first sales in January.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The Liverpool market remains very firm, but since the recent sales (when the stock of fair cloudy Maranhão balsam was cleared off at 1*s.* 6½*d.* per lb.) no further business appears to have been done.

BALSAM PERU.—Prices have improved considerably and sales have been made up to 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for good quality. Higher rates are now asked.

BALSAM (TOLU).—Twelve cases were shown to-day, six of these from New York were bought in at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; for another lot of *Cartagena*, also bought in at that figure, 1*s.* per lb. would perhaps be taken.

BENZOIN.—A very poor assortment was being offered to-day. Of 3 cases *Siam*, one, small to bold, very pale, loose almonds, of fair flavour, sold at 18*l.* per cwt. Of *Penang* gum 39 cases were shown: 29 of these sold at 87*s.* 6*d.* to 90*s.* for fair quality, with almondy centres, and at 80*s.* to 82*s.* 6*d.* for a rather duller parcel. No fine *Sumatra* gum was shown at all, although 140 cases, at least, were placed in auction. With some difficulty 38 sold at a decline of about 10*s.* per cwt.: fair seconds good almondy centres, but rather false-packed corners, fair flavour, at 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*; streaky medium to bold almonds, partly false-packed and woody grey, at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*; ordinary dull, slightly almondy, mostly false-packed and woody, 85*s.* to 87*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; one lot of spurious Benzoin, consisting mostly of resin with some almonds imitated in chalk, was placed in sale without reserve, but could find no buyer.

BUCHU.—Fair bright-green partly stalky round leaves are held for 5*d.* per lb., which is a figure buyers do not care to give. The sixty-three bales offered at to-day's auctions, therefore, remain unsold.

CALUMBA is in demand, at an advance of from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per cwt. One hundred and six bags were all sold at 16*s.* to 17*s.* for fair, rather dark, mixed sorts, slightly wormy; and also 13*s.* to 15*s.* for partly damaged and rather darker ditto.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Within the last few days there has been a very heavy drop in the quotations for raw *Japan* camphor for arrival, January-February shipment being now offered at 125*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. terms. *China* camphor is also lower, though only to the extent of a few shillings, 102*s.* to 102*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being the nearest quotation for December-January shipment.

CANARY SEED.—Arrivals continue to take place on a fairly large scale, but the demand for consumption also remains very good, and, upon the whole, the tone of the market is rather firmer. For *Moroccan* seed from 50*s.* to 54*s.* is asked, and for *Spanish* from 62*s.* to 70*s.* per 464 lbs.

CARAWAY-SEED keeps steady at from 29*s.* up to 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for *Dutch* seed, according to quality. *Russian* caraway is held at from 24*s.* up to 27*s.* per cwt.

CARDAMOMS.—In good demand, but held for high prices. At auction to-day, out of 139 packages offered, 57 sold at very firm and rather dearer prices, the better kinds especially bringing full rates. *Ceylon-Malabar*, medium to bold brownish but plump, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; paler ditto, but not so heavy, 2*s.* 1*d.*; small to medium fair brown round, 1*s.* 10*d.*; small and dull brown, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* *Ceylon-Mysore*, good medium to bold yellowish plump, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 3*d.*; small to medium ditto, good bright, 2*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.*; small to medium fair palish, rather long smooth, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*; small to medium rather lean brownish, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*; and small dull, 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. A few lots of seed realised 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. to-day.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Thirty-five shillings is the price for good quality. We have been shown this week some samples

of exceptionally fine thin bark, which is offering at that figure for shipment by sailer, from San Francisco, a route by which it will take fully four months to arrive here. Several tons of this quality, we understand, have been sold.

CASSIA FISTULA has been very scarce, and fine qualities, if offered, would realise high rates. At to-day's auctions 6 bags were shown; fair, rather dry, realised 23s., and very common wormy pods 5s. per cwt.

CASTOR OIL is rather firmer, and it is reported that considerable business has been done in French oil for delivery all over next year at rather higher prices. For some very yellow Calcutta seconds shown in auction to-day, 2½d. per lb. is asked.

CINCHONA.—A recently imported assortment of crown and grey bark from the South American West Coast was offered at auction to-day; it included 14 serons of genuine *Loxa* which were eagerly competed for, and brought extreme prices, fine bright partly broken quill from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 2d. per lb.; 28 serons *Huanoco* sold at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. for fair thin brown quill, and for 4d. to 9d. per lb. for damages.

COCA.—A parcel of eleven ½ cut boxes from Ceylon sold very cheaply at 2½d. to 3d. per lb. The leaves were strong, small to bold, rather dark of *Huanoco* character. Another lot of 11 cases from Ceylon small to bold strong greenish leaves of *Huanoco* character was offered, and it was reported that one case out of this realised the price of 1s. 3d. per lb., which certainly would be an excessive figure in comparison with that of the first parcel.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Still tending downwards. Sales of best white French crystals were made at the end of last week at 63s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux, but to-day no higher bid than 62s., same terms, can be obtained, although the owners are not disposed to sell at that figure. On the spot crystals are held at 68s. to 68s. 6d. and powder at 70s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is in small supply, and there are no important stocks anywhere, so far as it is possible to trace. For good *Moroccan* cumini from 27s. to 30s. per cwt. is asked.

ERGOT OF RYE.—The market is very dull, and there is no sign whatever of any improvement. At auction to-day 43 bags of good bright Spanish ergot were bought in. For one lot 1s. 1d. per lb. was mentioned as the price, for the other 1s. 1½d. was suggested as being, perhaps, an acceptable figure to the owners. Five bags German ergot, very wormy and dull, sold at 10½d. per lb.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Egyptian fenugreek continues to sell in a moderate way at the rate of 8s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—A small sale was effected at a decline of quite 5s. per cwt. on the last auction rates, three cases ordinary, partly cakey dull pipe of ricey fracture, selling at 10l. per cwt.

GUAIACUM.—A case of dull loose woody gum brought 8d. per lb. to-day.

GUM ACACIA.—*Gelzira* and *Talea* gums are practically unobtainable at present, the latter kind especially, for which there has been a good deal of inquiry lately, would bring good prices if offered. The new crop of *Persian* gum is now coming in, but no sales have been made during the last few days. The quotations nominally range from 18s. to 20s. for sorts, and from 21s. up to 25s. per cwt. for reddish to good pale picked. For a parcel of 15 bales rather dark-looking *Soudan* sorts, from Suez, 46s. per cwt. is asked. Of picked *Turkey* gum 11 packages sold without reserve at rather low prices—viz., 80s. per cwt. for medium to bold grey drop, 47s. for medium greyish yellow, 67s. 6d. for small pale siftings, and from 48s. down to 30s. for dusty to very small siftings.

GUM ELEMI.—Rather higher. At auction 7 cases sold at 35s. for fairly clean palish elemi, and 30s. for darker ditto. This shows an advance of about 1s. per cwt.

GUM EUPHORBII.—Five serons shown to-day were of very ordinary woody and dusty quality. They were bought in at 40s. per cwt., and 35s. was suggested as the price at which they might be had.

GUM KINO.—A case of very dull grey, but genuine East India kino, which has been offered before, was again placed in sale. A bid of 10l. per cwt. was asked for it, but not forthcoming, and the parcel was bought in at 12l. per cwt.

GUM TRAGACANTH is in good demand at high prices. First pale Bagdad gum has been sold at 13l.; second quality at 11l. 10s. to 12l. per cwt.; and for lower grades the quotations run from 11l. 5s. down to 6l. 5s. per cwt. Hog gum is continually rising. Fair Syrian has sold at 60s. per cwt.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* honey remains in fairly good demand, but only a few lots were offered to-day. These sold, at about 26s. per cwt. for liquid dark-brown. Of *Australian* honey, 23 packages sold, at 17s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown candied, and at 21s. per cwt. for rather dark liquid honey, in tins. A parcel of *Californian* honey was all bought in to-day.

IPECACUANHA.—The strong demand which set in privately after the last auctions, and which we referred to in our last trade report, continued until the beginning of this week, the total quantity sold, mostly for American account, between the auctions being estimated at over 100 bales. At to-day's sales the large quantity of 105 packages *Brazilian* root was placed in auction; by far the greater part of it was of very poor quality, but holders were exceedingly firm, and only 23 bales sold, at an advance on the last sale rates of from 6l. to 8l. per lb. for fine, and from 9d. to 10d. per lb. for ordinary qualities. Sound, three-quarters native-picked, realised 6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.; fair good fleshy mixed, from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.; lean and stalky, partly very woody, from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.; and damages ordinary lean woody to fine heavy fleshy, from 4s. 11d. to 6s. 7d. per lb. *Columbian* root is about 9d. dearer, compared with the last auction rates. Good stout sound realised 4s. 6d., third-class damaged root from 3s. 11d. to 4s. per lb., at auction.

JABORANDI-LEAVES.—Small sales have taken place in Liverpool lately at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., according to quality. A consignment of about 30 cwt. of fine green leaves is about to be shipped from South America this week.

KAMALA.—Eleven cases of fairly good East Indian kamala were shown to-day. The broker wants 1s. 1d. per lb. for the drug, and declared, in his stock-phrase, that "that's what we're selling at." But no one would bid him 1s. per lb.

KOLA.—Again dearer. Good bright *West Indian* kolas are very scarce; 1 bag from Grenada, offered to-day, brought 1s. 1d. per lb. Somewhat dull and mouldy to fair kolas sold at 8½d. to 10d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Still keeping up. We understand that 16s. 6d. per lb. has been privately paid on the spot, and that 17s. 6d. per lb. is now asked. For shipment (December-January) 15s. per lb. c.i.f. terms, is given as a nominal quotation.

MUSK.—It seems that the London stock is really very small, and the China merchants say that prices are continually rising in Asia and that no arrivals of any consequence are expected. Privately also sales of good blue-skin first-pile *Tonquin* pods are continually reported at 70s. to 72s. 6d. per oz., but notwithstanding all these excellent reports the drug at public sale remains very hard to move. Of 19 tins first-pile pods at to-day's auctions, 4 sold at 60s. for small to bold, somewhat damp pods, well-trimmed, thin blue and grey skin; and at 45s. to 47s. 6d. per oz. for small to bold old-fashioned pods, more or less damp. Of 21 tins third-pile pods, 6 found buyers.—Small to very bold but broken and damp, blue skin, 43s.; ditto, old-fashioned well-trimmed, 27s.; slightly damp partly grey thin skin, well-trimmed, 24s.; old-fashioned skinny pods, very damp, 17s. 6d.; ordinary black ditto, dry but unsightly, 16s. 6d.; very low wet black pods, 14s. per oz.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—American *Peppermint* oil continues to be advanced in price by holders. To-day's quotation for HGH oil is 12s. 7½d. per lb., while for D & O oil in tins 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per lb. net, and for Wayne County Oil 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb. net asked. *Star anise* is held on the spot at 6s. 2d. per lb. nominally, but there is no business doing at that figure; sales have been made for January shipment at 5s. 4½d. c.i.f., but no more is offering now at that price. *Cassia* oil is quite neglected. At auction to-day two cases of ordinary Japan "peppermint oil," dementholised, and of very doubtful odour, were bought in. Bids were solicited at 8s. per lb., but none could be obtained. A case of pale *Cedarwood*-oil from New York sold at 11½d. per lb., and a small parcel of white *Nutmeg* oil from Penang (without reserve) at 2½d. per oz.

OIL (EUCALYPTUS).—Some hopes are entertained that the influenza epidemic, which is again spreading, will assist eucalyptus oils to reach to a higher price, but although the demand is improving, there is at present no indication whatever of any advance in the quotations. Some qualities of eucalyptus oil sell steadily at 2s. 6d. per lb., but at to-day's auctions a parcel of 5 cases of a deep yellow oil, of pungent, irritating odour, from Sydney, sold at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb., showing a fresh decline in value.

OPIMUM.—The London market continues dull, with very little disposition to operate on the part of buyers. The quotations nominally remain:—11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. for good to fine *Soft shipping*; 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. for *Smyrna* kinds; 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb. for second-quality *Druggists'* opium. Our Smyrna correspondent, writing on November 25, observes:—"The long-continued inactivity in our market was beginning to frighten our opium-holders, when, this week, about 90 cases of the manufacturing kinds have been sold. These consisted of 9 cases of old Yerli talequale, at 9s. 2d.; 80 cases old talequale, 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d.; and 1 case new Karahissar opium, lightly selected, at 11s. 3d. per lb. This has eased our market, and to-day there are fewer anxious sellers at above prices. Our large holders have not sold a single case, as they expect prices to go up again, as, owing to the late rains, nothing can be expected from the first, or autumn sowings; but since the beginning of this month the weather has been very favourable for growers, and, prices being high, they are more disposed to sow opium, their other staple produce. We therefore expect, if nothing to the contrary takes place, the acreage under cultivation to be larger than usual. Sowings in opium are carried on as late as March and April; all that is required is mild, rainy weather; but frost generally destroys the young plants in January and February, unless they are covered with snow. The arrivals of opium up to the present day are 1,007 cases, against 3,436 cases at the same time of last year." From Constantinople we hear, under date of December 1:—"Weakness and a decline have been the order of the day all along throughout the past month. Values have drooped as low as 8s. 3d., f.o.b., but a little more firmness is now apparent, though how long it will last remains to be seen. It is a notable fact that only small and needy holders have been sellers, those able to hold showing no anxiety whatsoever to part with their goods. All things taken into consideration, such a collapse is scarcely justifiable. Stocks are by no means heavy, and reliable news from the interior points to only very moderate sowings. The weather is now very favourable, and this fact will allow of the winter sowings being effected. Only 7 cases have changed hands here since November 15."

ORANGE-PEEL.—Again easier. For 3 cases small *Malta* strips offered at to-day's auction "without reserve," the very low price of 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. was accepted.

PRUSSIAN POTASH has been advanced in price. The quotation for yellow is 10½d. to 10¾d. per lb. to-day.

QUICKSILVER.—The market remains steady at 6l. 7s. 6d. for the first hand and 6d. below that figure for the second.

QUILLAIM.—The tone of the market has been very irregular lately. In Liverpool the price on the spot has run down, in the course of last month, from 14l. 10s. down to 12l. 2s. 6d. per cwt., but it is now showing signs of recovery. To arrive, business has been done at from 13l. to 13l. 5s. per ton.

QUININE.—A very quiet market. There are buyers, it is said, at 9½d. per oz. for second-hand German bulk, but no sellers under 9¾d. per oz.

RHUBARB.—An exceedingly dull market, and holders have to accept very low prices in order to effect sales. One hundred and ninety-five cases of *Chinese* root were offered to-day, and of these 63 sold partly without reserve. *Shensi*: Bold fair coat round, three-fourths grey, one-fourth dark fracture, 2s.; small to medium fair coat, half pinky, half grey, round, 1s. 2d. All sizes mixed fair grey, even pinky-grey fracture, round, 1s.; medium to bold fair rough coat, loose pinky-grey fracture, flat, 10d. to 10½d.; medium loose, half-pinky, half dark fracture, round and flat mixed, 10d.; fair pickings from 9d. to 10d. per lb. *Canton*, medium to bold fair coat three-fourths pinky, one-fourth grey fracture, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; small round druggists' root, 1s. to

1s. 1d.; small to medium fair coat, even pinky-grey fracture, flat, 1s. (subject); small and dull-coated root, 11d. to 11½d.; fair-coated root, loose pinky fracture, round and flat mixed, 11d.; pickings, 10d. and 11d. per lb. *High-dried*: All sizes flat dull coat, fair pinky fracture, 1s. per lb.; medium, fair coat and fracture, but very wormy, from 6¾d. to 7d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Grey Jamaica* root is quiet, but sells at steady prices: fair sound, at 1s. 3d.; damages, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Most of the 54 packages offered to-day were disposed of. For 5 bales rather damaged and dull *Linca Jamaica* 8d. per lb. is asked. *Honduras* root is very dull of sale; for one lot offered to-day 1s. 3d. was refused, 1s. 4½d. being the quotation.

SENNA.—Of Tinnevely leaves, 675 bales, mostly of recent import, were offered, and nearly all sold, at an all-round decline of fully ½d. per lb. The bulk consisted of very common leaves: medium to bold fair, but not very bright colour, realised from 4¾d. to 6¾d.; small to bold, rather specky, partly fair in colour, from 2½d. to 4½d.; ordinary small to medium, partly dark and greyish, from 1½d. to 2½d.; dull yellowish specky, all very common, from 1½d. down to ½d. per lb.

TONQUIN-BEANS.—The bulk of the recent arrivals is said to be of very poor quality, but the market has a downward tendency nevertheless. Fair black *Para* beans are quoted at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb.

VANILLA.—In very large supply at to-day's auctions. The demand showed considerable improvement however, and nearly the whole of about 600 lbs. which were offered, sold at an advance of from 3d. to 1s. per lb. according to lengths. Fine vanillas were extremely well competed for, and are scarce, 7 to 8-inch fine bright realised 17s. to 18s.; fresh chocolate 4½ to 7-inch, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.; medium to good slightly crystallised 3½ to 7½ inch, 5s. 9d. to 11s. 9d.; brown and foxey from 4s. 6d. down to 1s. 3d. per lb.

WAX (JAPAN).—Several parcels shown at auction were bought in. A spot sale of 100 cases of fair quality is reported to have been made privately at 34s. per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—A very large business has been done in *Chilian* anise during the week at 22s. 6d.; and now holders are firm at 23s. 6d. per cwt.

CANARY-SEED is held very firmly indeed, 42s. 6d. being paid for good *Turkish*.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Brown *Egyptian* is selling at 8s. per cwt.

GUINEA-GRAINS.—The market has been cleared of all the cheap lots offering, and the nominal value of good seed is now 24s. per cwt.

THE NEW YORK DRUG-MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, November 28.

THE most interesting thing in the drug-market just now is the discussion of the proposed changes in the tariff, which include several articles of interest to druggists, crude borax, for instance, having been made free as compared with an import duty of 3c. per lb. under the existing tariff. Another very important feature is a reduction of the tariff on alcohol from \$2.50 per wine gallon to \$1.80, or about the same as the internal revenue-tax. As there will be a deficit in the Government revenues, another Bill will be introduced concerning internal revenues, and it is rumoured that this Bill will impose a tax on corporation shares, and also put a stamp-tax on proprietary or secret medicines. Business is unequivocally dull in almost every department of the drug-trade. Even in sundries, where a good business should be in progress, the transactions are not what they should be at this season. *Opium* tends steadily downward. *Quinine* is firm and selling well, considering the general dulness. *Balsam copaiba-Angostura*: One lot of 16 cases is offering from first hands (uncleaned) for 37c., but finds no takers. *Balsam Peru* is firmly held at \$1.40. All the balsam dealers talk a great

deal about the war troubles keeping out supplies. In fact, the receipts have not been large, but at the same time the demand has been very light. *Spermaceti* is scarce at the moment, and 50c. is asked for block. *Angostura tonquin* beans are in light supply, and have advanced from \$1.90 to \$2. *Acetanilid* has declined under competition from 34c. to 35c. *Nitrate of soda* has declined to \$1.77½ under the influence of a full supply. *HGH Peppermint* oil has been advanced by some holders to \$3.10, though an occasional quotation of \$3 is met with. *Hotchkiss* has withdrawn from the market at the moment. Wayne County (N.Y.) bulk oil is quoted firm at \$2.50, and Western bulk at \$2.40. A 2,000-lb. lot of Wayne County bulk was sold for export to Europe the latter part of last week, though the price paid is not given out. Nearly all the domestic essential oils from herbs, such as tansy, &c., are tending upward. True wintergreen oil is easier in the country, and is quoted here at \$1.55. *Virginia snake-root* sold here for 27c. Some 23 bales of *Mexican sarsaparilla* are to hand, and some sold at 10½c. *Senega* has weakened somewhat, and can now be had at 41c. for Manitoba and 43c. for Minnesota, though there are no buyers at these figures. *Golden-seal* root has advanced to 22c. *California yellow mustard-seed* has advanced to 4c., and reports from California indicate a further rise.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Wednesday night.

THE continued reports of improvement in the London *peppermint-oil* market have at last commenced to influence strongly the position on this side. It is mainly for this reason that our quotations have risen this week, and there is every prospect that the strong position will continue. *HGH* oil is quoted to-day at \$3.05 per lb. An improvement is shortly expected to occur in Mexican *vanilla*, for which the demand has improved considerably of late. *Senega* root is not so firm as it has been, and a drop in price would not cause astonishment.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

HEAVY purchases of manufacturing opium have been made here to-day by the American morphia-makers at the rate of 8s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b., for fair current manufacturing kinds.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, December 2.

ALL the analyses for the cinchona sales to be held here on December 14 have been completed. The manufacturing bark contains 26 tons, or nearly 950,000 oz. sulphate of quinine, or 4.97 per cent. on the average. About 2 tons contain 1 to 2 per cent.; 47 tons 2 to 3 per cent.; 91 tons 3 to 4 per cent.; 48 tons 4 to 5 per cent.; 127 tons 5 to 6 per cent.; 51 tons 6 to 7 per cent.; 32 tons 7 to 8 per cent.; 19 tons 8 to 9 per cent.; 1 ton contains 10 to 11 per cent., and 2 tons 12 to 13 per cent. sulphate of quinine.

THE CHEMICAL-TRADE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A MEETING of the Chemical-trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices of the Chamber, on Tuesday last, mainly for the purpose of considering the advisability of urging on the attention of the House of Lords the possible misconstruction to which Clause 2, as passed by the House of Commons, is liable. The clause reads as follows:—

Where, after the commencement of this Act, in any employment in which the risk of injury to health can be mitigated or removed by the use of reasonable precautions, the death or temporary or permanent disablement of a workman is caused by the neglect of such reasonable precautions, the workman, or, in case of death, his representatives, shall have the same right to compensation and remedies against the employer as in other cases of personal injury due to negligence.

At the opening of the proceedings there was some difference of opinion as to whether the clause was really liable to misconstruction, but Mr. F. C. Hill stated that his firm—W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons (Limited), white-lead manufacturers—had consulted a dozen members of Parliament on the subject, no one of whom agreed with another as to the reading of the clause. Mr. David Howard said the Bill might have been more accurately described as “a Bill for the destruction of British manufactures and the preservation and propagation of pettifogging attorneys.” Unfortunately, the tendency of all legislation in this miserable country seemed to be in the same direction. (Laughter.) The Government carefully prevented the employer having power to punish his workmen for the violation of regulations, which might have been laid down by the employer for the workman's own safety. After some general discussion, in which Mr. Umney, Mr. Tyrer, the Chairman, and others took part, the Secretary was instructed to consult with the President of the Chamber, and take steps to immediately forward a representation on the subject to the members of the House of Lords.

THE DANGEROUS EMPLOYMENTS COMMITTEE.

The Chairman reminded the Section that they had applied to the Home Office to have the opportunity of making representations on the subject of the regulations before they were finally issued. To that a letter had been received stating that the Committee had closed their inquiry; but before new rules become operative there will be full opportunity for consideration, and for any representations which may be thought necessary.

The secretary to make application for proof copies of the regulations.

The SECRETARY called the attention of the meeting to the order recently issued for the exportation of tinctures by weight as well as by measure. Mr. Umney, as chairman of the Special Committee appointed to negotiate this matter with the Somerset House authorities, stated that after consultation with his colleagues, he was making representations to the Inland Revenue authorities as to the definition of “package” in clause 6.

A CHEMIST BLOWN TO PIECES.—Mr. W. Evelyn Liardet a Melbourne experimental chemist, who has for years been engaged in the invention of explosives, has recently been blown to pieces while conducting some experiments in his laboratory at Elsternwick, a suburb of Melbourne. His wife went into the laboratory when she heard the explosion, and thought the absence of groans indicated that her husband was unhurt, and she cried, “Thank God, he's safe.” As she strained her eyes through the smoke she trod upon something soft, which she picked up, and to her dismay, found to be a portion of his body. In another moment she saw his dismembered body mangled beyond description. Death supervened almost immediately.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AMERICAN CHEMICAL-DEALER.—The New York *Evening Sun* reports the arrest of Mr. Albert F. Fuerst, of the firm of Fuerst Brothers & Co., 2 Stone Street, New York, chemical merchants, at the civil suit of the firm of Bowman, Thompson & Co. (Limited), of England. Messrs. Bowman allege that Mr. Fuerst, acting as American agent for the sale of their chemicals, has withheld money he has received from them and refused to render any account of his dealings. Two actions for the recovery of money are brought, one for \$16,328.04, and one for \$11,225.06. It is alleged that Mr. Fuerst, on behalf of his principals, insured a consignment of chemicals in the *Naronic*, which was lost, and afterwards collected the insurance-money and kept a portion of it by fraudulent representations. Mr. Fuerst at once filed an answer to the allegations when he heard of them, and declares that Messrs. Bowman are his debtors instead of he theirs. The first application for arrest was made on Nov. 6, but the Judge then refused it on the ground that the fact that the English company had consigned \$300,000 worth of goods to Mr. Fuerst within a few months was evidence of Mr. Fuerst's good character. On November 24, however, the order for the arrest was granted. Mr. Fuerst, who has been admitted to bail for \$10,000, makes five counter-claims, amounting to about \$60,000, against the company.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Company Pharmacy.

SIR,—The facts of Collectivism *v.* Individualism as applied to pharmacy in the latter part of the nineteenth century are disquieting to those of limited means who can only ply their honourable calling by constant personal attention at the counter. Mr. Jesse Boot tries to calm our fears and show us the unreasonableness of our antagonism. When the individual is demolished company *v.* company will be the order of the day, and then will come bigger smashes than ever, for the 7 per cent. will be a very poor margin of profit to compete for.

No doubt 'companies' assistants are better off at present than those with chemists, but do they forget they are helping on a state of things that will keep them as servants? The Pharmaceutical Society will only exist as a legally constituted body to supply men qualified to manage stores controlled by company shareholders. "Pharmacist" seems very happy and contented under his present conditions; but are we, as a body, to aim no higher than being employes? To me it is most humiliating to find the men who ought to be advancing pharmacy in the interest of pharmacists are only willing to do it for ease and comfort.

"H. S." is right: there is a remedy, and only one, and that is in assistants themselves. Without them, stores would have to close dispensing-departments, &c. That being so, can any scheme be devised to bring about a loyal feeling among assistants in pharmacy, and can employers be induced to combine to offer them advantages analogous to those they already enjoy? I have thought whether the Society could foster and encourage a pension scheme, by annual payment to those who agree to uphold the individual chemists' right as against the monopoly of companies. The pension, to be paid on attaining a certain age, could be arranged through one or two sound insurance offices.

Doctors are jealous of prescribing chemists, but they are themselves greatly to blame for the development of these, for they send their patients to the cutting shops for malt extract and invalids' requisites, and trade with their patients in trusses, &c., charging higher than the chemist, who consequently turns to what account he can the knowledge he possesses of the uses of drugs.

Yours truly,

MAG. CIT. (176/57.)

SIR,—I have read with interest your Editorial on "Company Pharmacy," and the replies thereto. One cannot help being struck with the inconsequential nature of some of these replies.

To begin with Mr. Boot, that gentleman's letter would make an excellent advertisement of the merits of Boot's (Limited), Philanthropy to their assistants, and the public is made to march along with 5 (or rather 7) per cent. to the shareholders. But as a reply to the essential point of your note, it is "stale, flat and unprofitable." Brush aside all this talk of lower rates of profit, finer stocks and better hours and terms for assistants, combined with so-called better service of the public, and what have we? A company of unqualified capitalists exploiting the labour of men who, in response to the demand of the public as expressed in a certain Act of Parliament, have specially qualified themselves to dispense and deal in poisonous and other drugs. That is the essential injustice to us of company pharmacy. The fact that it is

threatening to crush out the practice of pharmacy by private qualified firms or individuals makes it worse, and not better. This in my opinion is the view we ought to lay before the public, and if properly done it will convince them that we have right on our side. The shareholders of Boots Limited and other such firms buy those shares as investments and go on practising other trades and professions. The iniquity of the thing consists, as I have said, in the fact of the law allowing them to speculate in the services of qualified pharmacists. If they tried to invest in the services of solicitors, barristers, or doctors, the law would make short work of them and their qualified servants.

"The Legislature," says Mr. Boot, in effect, "enacted the Pharmacy Law to protect the public. If that is done it does not care whether or not the public is served by private firms or limited companies." That may be, but it is doubtful, for the opinion of Parliament has never been taken on the matter. I feel certain the legislature never intended, whilst protecting the public, to inflict any injustice upon the race of legally qualified pharmacists it thus called into being. I believe that if it is shown to the legislature and the public that an injustice had been done by the permission of company pharmacy, they will be ready to remedy the wrong. In the matter of profits the public is well able to look after itself, and there are now cutting chemists enough to keep prices low even if Messrs. Duckworth & Boot, *et hoc genus omne*, were once more reduced to the status of private shopkeepers.

I am not concerned to defend one man having an unlimited number of branches. In many ways it is an evil; still it is free from the great wrong I have mentioned in company pharmacy, inasmuch as the branch shops are the property of a man who has personally qualified according to law. At all events, Mr. Boot here uses the *tu quoque* argument, and is sufficiently answered by the old proverb, "two blacks don't make a white." Personally, I should urge a legal limit of the number of branches a man may have. There is, we may point out, no limit in law of the number of branches a solicitor or doctor may carry on.

To reply in detail to other correspondents would take up too much of your space. But one cannot help being struck by the impracticable nature of many remarks. Schemes are sanguinely put forward, the unsuitableness of which you have frequently exposed. Here is the sanguine man who advocates with tidal regularity the formation of a new association of the trade, oblivious of the fact that an association of chemists is an "unstable compound." Some way is needed of supplying us with more affinity for each other before any association will thrive.

Then we have the man who wants every qualified man to boycott the stores, but unlike trades unionists, who "picket" a pit, don't offer to support them if they "come out." Such men are childish and unreasonable. Unless I were actually in need, I would not myself take service with a limited company. But as long as these companies have a legal standing, I feel I cannot look upon those who undertake such service as guilty of "infamous conduct." It is of no use expecting men in the employ of the company pharmacists to fight our battle for us by retiring from their service. We must fight it for ourselves the best way we can. When we have succeeded in thoroughly uniting opinion and effort amongst ourselves, what we say to these men will be listened to with more interest. Until then they will be fools to throw away places which would speedily be filled by others.

I say nothing of Mr. Boot's reply *re* the threatened annihilation of pharmacy. That is your point, and he has not answered it. When he does you will not need any help from me in replying.

There are two other points I will notice. One is perhaps a trifling thing, but I think of more importance than at first sight appears. Why have we so many anonymous letters from chemists on a matter like this? Anonymity has its advantages, and sometimes even is necessary. Just now it would be as well if we knew whose opinions we read.

And last, what do the wholesale houses say on this question? It concerns them nearly. The day that sees the extinction of an appreciable number of private pharmacies will also shut up a lot of wholesale druggists. Nothing is so certain as that if company pharmacy extends indefinitely, the competition will lead to their importing many articles now bought through the wholesaler, and to the manufacture and preparation of all articles of which the stores are large

buyers. It will be interesting to have the views of some of the leaders of the wholesale drug-trade, and I hope the discussion in your columns will not close before we learn these views.

Yours respectfully,
210 St. George's Road, Bolton. JOHN TAYLOR.
December 4.

SIR,—Mr. Boot's letter in your last week's issue contains a splendid argument against company pharmacy. Mr. Boot says, "We have managers with us who have considered it an immense relief to be free from the grind and anxieties of a small business. Through the high profits of the trade in the past, it enabled men with small capital to drag on a miserable existence on a small turnover." Exactly: the men who have been unable to succeed are the men not up to their work.

Yours, &c., HOMO. (177/21.)

SIR,—Are we to take Mr. Jesse Boot's defence seriously, or has his secretary sent you the draft of a circular intended for his patrons? Surely he cannot have such a poor opinion of the "legitimate" trade as to think they can swallow such statements. With what object in view was "Boots (Limited)" originated? Was it that certain philanthropic gentlemen were so shocked at the "druggist" making a profit so "unfair to the public," or was it to secure a 10 per cent. interest for capital instead of 3 per cent.?

Yours faithfully,
A. P. S. (177/7.)

SIR,—I read with much interest Mr. Cullwick's and "Wild Cherry's" letters which appeared in your issue of December 2, but like many more good suggestions they will fall flat unless followed up closely and vigorously. There are chemists, especially among the older ones, who would like to see better times but do not exert themselves in the least to attain that end, but leave the matter to the younger and more energetic members to fight out for them. These men should rouse themselves. Let them come forward and help more than they have done hitherto. Then there is the man who will sell patent medicines at less than cost price (even if he is ruined by it) just because his neighbour, a grocer, chooses to add a "drug-store" to his establishment. These are the men who will hinder Mr. Cullwick's plan, but I believe if the majority of chemists will place a scheme on a substantial footing these parasites would soon join us.

Then if, as "Wild Cherry" suggests, "the qualified chemist serving as a cover to any outsider be struck off the roll," which could be effected by the combined efforts of chemists, it is more than probable that great success would result.

I for one shall be very willing to add my name to any scheme likely to raise in the slightest degree our fallen "profession."

Yours truly,
Lower Sydenham. A. W. NUNN.

SIR,—In your editorial article of November 18 you state that company pharmacy threatens, if extended, the annihilation of pharmacy proper in this country. Yet, notwithstanding the defence which your charge has extorted from that "exceedingly smart business-man," your readers will remain unconvinced—nay, more, the halting feebleness and glaring irrelevancy of that epistolary effusion will simply serve to intensify and to emphasise the accuracy of your opinions, which no man, writing with unprejudiced mind, could for a moment hope to gainsay. There are two sides to most questions, but to this there is only one, and to attempt to go beyond were futile and vain.

Boots (Limited) have recently commenced business in Hanley. Below I append specimens of prices:—

Beecham's Pills, 1s. 1½d. for 9d.	Brown's Chlorodyne, 1s. 1½d. for 8½d.
Boni's Marking-ink, 6d. size for 2d.	Carb. Soda, 2d. per lb.; 7 lbs. for 1s.
Steedman's Powders, 1s. 1½d. for 9d.	Quinine Wine, 24-oz. bottle for 8d.
Whelpton's Pills, 1s. 1½d. for 8½d.	Vaseline, 6d. bottle for 2d.

Surely this is a process of extermination. The managing director says: "We fail to see that pharmacy should suffer at the hands of a company like ours." The wilfully blind are the hopelessly benighted. To a chemist in a small way, and with limited capital, the above prices are the cost of

purchase. He cannot buy on the same terms, because he cannot buy the same quantities. The requirements of twenty-nine shops *versus* one shop will be apparent. Yet Messrs. Boot do not see that chemists should suffer. Can nothing be done to check this growing invasion? Are we not entitled to acknowledgment from the law as against men who have fulfilled no single provision, save the expedient of forming a company employing qualified assistants, of self-qualification? The first principles of justice demand that those who submit to the law and conform to its requirements shall have a claim to its protection. The present state of things may be legally right, but is it morally right? A few years ago, in Victoria, a store doing a promiscuous trade could include, among others, the drug-business by the employment of a qualified man. But the Legislature has repealed that provision, and enacted that the profits of the trade shall be confined to the qualified proprietor. That is, I think, the state of things there now; why should it not be so here? If the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society would put some scheme on foot whereby something substantially like the above should find its way into our statute-book, they would receive the everlasting gratitude of chemists throughout the country.

Yours truly,
X. (179/60.)

SIR,—I have read with interest the letters of some of your anti-store correspondents, and, while agreeing with most of their remarks, I fail to see what good can be gained by the publication of such doleful epistles, which to my mind only act as a good advertisement for the stores, and by leading them to imagine they hold the reins of government will encourage them to greater activity than ever. If the struggling chemist wishes to keep his customers and prevent their visits to stores, he had better infuse a little more energy into his business habits, and conduct his business on the same style as the stores—i.e., by giving a sprat to catch a whale; for it is ridiculous to suppose that these elegantly-fitted and brilliantly-lighted establishments are supported by the profits which accrue from selling patents at cut prices. Regarding assistants taking situations in stores, they have every inducement to do so—shorter hours and better pay; two things alone which are by no means distasteful to the average assistant. If the ordinary retail chemist wishes to prevent men taking engagements in the obnoxious establishments, he had better hold out similar advantages.

RESPICE FINEM. (177/37.)

SIR,—I was amused at Mr. Jesse Boot's production in your last issue. Was he trying to perpetrate a joke by posing as a philanthropist to the small chemist? He would have us see it to our advantage to give up business on our own account and take an assistantship in businesses with him or such as his; but—bad luck to our obtuseness!—we can't see it. Is it no advantage, Sir, to feel one is one's own master, and not at the caprice of a man who may give you a month's notice any day? And then, who is going to take Mr. Boot's late assistant? Not a sensible chemist. Again, it is pleasant to take an hour's leisure when things are quiet, and your apprentice can call you if required; and a small principal always has the hope that, by attention, perseverance, and civility, his business will increase, whereas the average assistant must be content to be a 100% to a 120% a year man all his life. I happen to live in a town where the public benefactor, Mr. Boot, has a shop; but, so far, I do not aspire to be one of his highly-favoured assistants. I get my weekly half-holiday, I do not work fourteen or fifteen hours a day, nor have I any Sunday duty, and I manage to sniff the briny once a year; so I fail to appreciate his assistants' advantages. Mr. Boot contrasts his prices with those of the 15% a-week chemist. Would not the profits he makes on certain proprietaries he advertises compare favourably with any a chemist makes?

Yours, &c.,
ANTI-HUMBUG. (176/73.)

The Sale of Carbolic Acid.

SIR,—The Pharmaceutical Council have not been so negligent of public and trade interests concerning carbolic acid

as would appear from your leader of to-day. In addition to the two occasions mentioned (1882 and 1886), when the desirability of including carbolic acid in the poisons schedule was brought before the notice of the Privy Council with certain other poisons, so late as October, 1888, a resolution was moved in the usual form by myself, seconded by Mr. Hampson, and carried unanimously, "That carbolic acid ought to be deemed a poison within the meaning of the Act," and this resolution was duly sent to the Privy Council. There had been numerous cases of poisoning by this acid in and around Liverpool, and the Health Committee of this city communicated directly with the Government in support of action being taken. But, notwithstanding this, carbolic acid remains amongst the innocents. At that time Messrs. Calvert & Co. did not hesitate to declare their disapproval of its being scheduled, and possibly they, with other makers, may have influenced the decision of the Privy Council. A full report of the above, and an able leader by yourself on the subject, will be found in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, October 6, 1888.

Faithfully yours.

14 Hardman Street, Liverpool,
December 2.

CHARLES SYMES.

[Dr. Symes has a right to direct attention to his resolution of 1888, but we must add that this and the other resolutions of the Pharmaceutical Council only show that they knew what was the right course. But we cannot acquit them of some degree of apathy in pursuing it. They ought to have agitated in season and out of season until they got the ridiculous anomaly of a poisons schedule without the chief of poisons amended. The public had a right to expect so much from them. To pass three resolutions in twenty-five years was not a vigorous way of protecting the public. We are glad to notice they have now made a fresh start. If the Privy Council should again reject their proposal they should bring the matter before Parliament.]

SIR,—As the original makers and introducers of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes, we must take exception to the somewhat too scathing editorial comments on "Carbolic Acid and the Pharmacy Act" which appeared in your issue of December 2, as they are not borne out by the facts in our possession, and are calculated to give the impression that if carbolic acid was sold exclusively by chemists there would be fewer cases of poisoning by it. It is perfectly true that there was a slight increase in the number of accidental deaths from carbolic acid in 1891 compared with the average during the ten years preceding, according to the Registrar-General's report, but at the same time there was a much larger increase in those from "Scheduled Poisons."

Annual Average, 10 years, 1881-1890.

Drugs	223
Scheduled drugs	127 = 57 per cent.
Unscheduled drugs (not including carbolic acid)	72 = 32½ "
Carbolic acid	24 = 10½ "

1891.

Drugs	296
Scheduled drugs	197 = 66½ per cent.
Unscheduled drugs (not including carbolic acid)	68 = 23 "
Carbolic acid	31 = 10½ "

Now as to these accidental deaths from carbolic acid, it has been proved in very many instances that they were due to the careless way in which the acid was sold by the vendor (in most cases chemists), who, for the sake of a little extra profit, had bottled the acid from bulk in any ordinary bottle, often without any other distinguishing mark beyond a simple label "carbolic acid," instead of selling it in the original package of the manufacturer.

The packages containing disinfecting carbolic acid which our firm supplies have every safeguard which has hitherto been devised, and the precautions we take are far in advance of any of the requirements of the Poisons Act, for not only is each bottle of a peculiar shape and ribbed on two sides, but each has a patent poison-stopper, which cannot be mistaken, and each bottle is distinctly labelled "Poison."

The effect of "scheduling" would not minimise accidental poisonings, as is evidenced by the much larger proportion of deaths due to "scheduled poisons," but would simply

transfer the entire retail trade of carbolic acid to the chemist, who has hitherto shown that where he has retailed it from bulk, he has failed to adopt every necessary precaution which has been devised for the safety of the purchaser; and, at the same time, it would not be to the "public benefit" that dealers other than chemists should be compelled, by the scheduling of carbolic acid, to supply the almost entirely useless and so-called non-poisonous substitutes, a result which, from the circumstances of the case, must necessarily follow.

With regard to increase in the number of suicides, this has no bearing on the case, as, no matter what restrictions, persons wishing to commit suicide will do so. However, even with suicides, the statistics show that the most difficult poisons to obtain—such as arsenic, cyanides, strychnine, and even aconite—are responsible in a large number of instances; and that "scheduled poisons" are accountable for at least 60 per cent. of the total suicides by poisons.

In addition, "scheduled poisons" are responsible for no less than 37 murders and 3 cases of manslaughter during the past ten years, whilst carbolic acid is responsible for none.

The figures we have given are from the Registrar-General's reports up to 1891, the latest published; but should Mr. Macdonald's figures for 1892 and 1893 be correct, which with you we very much doubt, the real cause of any increase from suicides may be more fairly attributable to the publicity given by newspapers.

A further objection to the "scheduling" of carbolic acid is that it would interfere with and destroy the very extensive trade in all carbolic preparations, such as disinfecting-powders, soaps, and toilet-preparations, the chief dealers in which are not chemists, and never can be, and from the use of which preparations not a single death has ever been caused.

The absurdity of such restrictions would be manifest, and the effect disastrous, if a chemist even were compelled to label a tablet of carbolic soap or a tin of carbolic tooth-powder with the magic word, "Poison."

Finally, we do not think any really unbiassed mind can consider it of "public benefit" that restrictions should be placed on the sale and distribution of carbolic acid and its preparations, which, by the consensus of scientific opinion, are the only really effective and practical disinfectants available for general use.

Manchester,

Yours obediently,

December 5.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.

A Caution.

SIR,—I wish to warn the trade against a man who, I have reason to believe, is going about London representing himself to be a country chemist in distress. He brought me a letter of introduction, which, together with statements he made (that I happened to know to be correct), induced me to refer him by letter to a wholesale firm. He has retained that letter, and is using it for begging-purposes. I am sorry to say, from inquiries I have made, that the man is an impostor.

Yours truly,

GEORGE R. GOSSOP.

65 New North Road, December 5.

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

139/15. *Very Doubtful*.—The first part of your prescription is clear. The second reads:—

Liq. quina. brom. j.

Sum. ex aq.

We do not know what "liq. quina. brom." is. Perhaps some other Liverpool correspondent can tell us.

178/38. *Z. Z.*—See our Dispensing Notes on November 25.

A Solid Lotion.

SIR,—I had a prescription sent in the other day to be made up, exact copy of which I send you. How should it be dispensed?

Yours faithfully,

G. B. (175/73.)

Pulv. calaminii	5ij.
Zinci oxydi	5ij.
P. acaciae	3ss.
Glycerini	3ss.
Liq. carbo. detergen.	℥xx.

Ft. lotio.

[The proper thing would be to ask the doctor how much water he has omitted; but, as he may not see a joke, tell him delicately that water is necessary.]

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers, containing formulae, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

174/43. *Libra*.—The Vermin-killer which you suggest would come under the poisons schedule. The following would not:—

Powdered squill	5i.
Carbonate of barium	5ij.
Oil of anise	℥v.

Mix.

This is used by rat-catchers, who find it efficacious. We thank you for your formulae.

152/45. *Armenian*.—The Armenian Paper which you send does not appear to differ in composition from the article for which we gave formulae recently—viz., on August 12, page 256.

161/14. *G. D. Coy*.—You cannot do better than read Huxley's "Physiology" (Macmillan, 4s. 6d.). It is a readable book, and popular.

157/38. *Nit*.—Nit-destroyer looks extremely like staves-acre-seeds from which the oil has been extracted, dried, powdered, and mixed with about an equal quantity of soda bicarb., a very minute quantity of rosaniline being rubbed with the dry powders, which develops the beautiful pink colour when the powder is added to water.

171/17. *A. B.*—(1) The B.P. Elixir of Cascara Sagrada should suit your purpose. The formula is—

Tincture of fresh lemon-peel	5ij.
Rectified spirit	5j.
Cinnamon-water	5ij.
Syrup	5vj.
Liquid extract of cascara sagrada	5vij.

Mix.

Dose: 15 minims to 2 fluid drachms.

An even better preparation can be made from the tasteless cascara fluid extract now obtainable. (2) Cough-mixtures. See the following numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST:—January 21, page 93, and April 29, page 607. There are also many formulae in previous volumes. (3) Liquid blister for horses.—See "Veterinary Counter Practice."

171/9. *Verae*.—Single-bottle Hair-dyes are not at all satisfactory, because the colour changes, chameleon-like, as the days go by. However, you may try it, viz.:—

Nitrate of silver	5i.
Sulphate of copper	5j.
Distilled water	5vij.

Dissolve, and add solution of ammonia until the precipitate at first formed is re-dissolved.

172/33. *Stencil-plate*.—Inks for Stencil-plates are best made from aniline colours (when intended for paper). Make a sufficiently strong solution of the dye, add a fourth of its volume of mucilage of acacia, and thicken with tragacanth. For white ink use zinc white.

171/52. *Quinine*.—You may with safety advertise 2-grain quinine-pills as a preventive of Influenza. The most suitable and innocent mixture for the febrile state is the following:—

Ammon. carb.	5j.
Potass. chlorat.	5iss.
Vin. ipecae.	5ij.
Spt. chloroformi	5ij.
Syr. aurantii	5j.
Aq. ad	5vij.

M.

A tablespoonful every three hours.

Aconite and mindererus mixture is also good, but not one that you could put up as a speciality. The above mixture is an excellent diaphoretic, and relieves bronchial symptoms.

171/62. *J. D. S.*—A suitable Varnish for Lantern-slides is the following:—

Canada balsam	5v.
Castor oil	5ss.
Turpentine to	5x.

Mix.

170/36. *E. S. W.*—In Petroleum-poisoning, get rid of the stuff by an emetic or use of the stomach-pump; then administer teaspoonful doses of sal volatile and abundance of gruel.

170/43. *H. M. R.*—Thorpe's "Chemical Problems," published by Macmillan, is the book that will suit you. The examiners recommend it.

170/23. *Alpha*.—Extract of belladonna contains on an average 1 per cent. of atropine, and it may be reckoned as one-eightieth the strength of sulphate of atropine.

170/34. *Chemist*.—Our DIARY for 1893 gives all necessary information regarding counter-prescribing.

169/54. *Menth. Pip.*—Try Messrs. T. Christy & Co.

174/23. *Inquirer* (Ceylon).—(1) Coca-wine is best made direct from the leaves. Use 8 oz. of the leaves to a gallon of port wine, and macerate for a month. Then filter. (2) Parrish's Syrup.—See the "Unofficial Formulary" for this. It will cost you only 6d.; or we can send you a number of the C. & D. containing a formula for 4d.

175/19. *Emulsion*.—See page 264 of the current volume for cod-liver oil emulsion formula.

175/57. *Digitalis*.—Type-ribbon Ink:—

Best aniline violet	5j.
Rectified spirit	5ij.
Hot glycerine	5x.

Mix the dye with the spirit, and add the hot glycerine. Heat in a water-bath, or gently over a flame, until solution is perfect, and most of the spirit has evaporated.

(2) Printing-ink for Mimeograph is ordinary printing-ink in paste, thinned with benzine, and perfumed with oil of mirbane.

167/10. *Grip*.—Sample of Gripe-powder for Horses consists principally of opium, nitrate of potash, a bicarbonate—most likely soda—a trace of iron, and seems to be bulked with linseed-meal.

168/3. *Victor*.—To prevent the formation of a scum upon syrup. phosph. co., which you say shows a few weeks after being made, whether prepared with freshly-precipitated phosphate or by solution of iron wire in phosphoric acid, dissolve the fresh precipitate, after washing well, in the syrupy acid. Make a thick coloured syrup with the sugar, water, and cochineal; strain, and allow to cool; then add the filtered strong solution of the phosphates to the cold syrup. It is most likely due to the variety of sugar you are using. Certain sugars, when made into syrup and heated with dilute phosphoric acid, are apt to induce this change.

123/27. *A. S.*—Omit the liquor plumbi subacet.

173/64. *Cork*.—See the DIARY for a suitable formula.

173/50. *Anxious*.—Carbolic powder contains from 10 to 15 per cent. of crude acid, as a rule, mixed with kieselguhr or similar non-alkaline earth, or brickdust.

112/31. *Loco Citato*.—See reply to "Cork."

154/24. *A. E. D.*—We cannot account for the rapid coagulation of the milk except by the action of the ordinary micro-organisms, present therein in exceptional number. Authorities whom we have referred to cannot explain it.

170/29. *Calisaya*.—Compound syrup of hypophosphites (with strychnine) appears to be what your customer requires.

172/33. *Exeter*.—See our last Educational number for all the information you require. You will find work for the Major somewhat hard, and it would be foolish to attempt to go in for the examination without guidance from someone.

119/20. *Ferrum*.—Try any glassblower who advertises in the DIARY. You must describe to them what you want, and fill the tubes yourself.

172/31. *In Vino Veritas*.—Mount the crystals dry.

171/14. *A. H. T.*—First varnish the stick with Brunswick black thinned with turpentine, and when dry use copal varnish.

171/7. *Buff Canary*.—Birds' cages should be washed out with carbolic soap, then sprinkled with sand to which 5 per cent. of naphthalene has been added.

171/46. *G. T.*—A present is all that in the circumstances is required—say, a book that the assistant would value.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Syrup of Figs.—*Adelaide* (168/3) sends the following formula, which was asked for recently. It is in use in the South of France, where it is given in one or two tablespoonful doses as an elegant and gentle laxative for children:—

Figs, cut up as fine as possible 2 oz.
Boil in 1 pint of water to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; strain, and in this dissolve sufficient sugar (about 1 lb.) to form a thick syrup.

There is also an American speciality sold under this name.

The following is an American recipe for an imitation of the speciality, which is popular there:—

Nutmeg	15 grs.
Cinnamon and cloves, of each	30 "
Cascara sagrada	128 "
Rhubarb	256 "
Jalap	284 "
Oil of peppermint	20 min.
Senna-leaves	2 oz.
Sugar	12 "
Alcohol (33 per cent.) to make	16 "

Reduce the drugs to a moderately fine powder; add the oil of peppermint, and percolate with the alcohol. Remove the first 8 oz. of the percolate, and dissolve in this the sugar by agitation. Allow this solution to cool. Collect a further portion of the percolate and add it to the same, so as to make 16 fl. oz.

M. P. S. (126/93.)

Lin. Terebinth.—If your correspondent, "Quivis" (158/32), will use half the quantity of soft soap and half as much again of distilled water as ordered in B.P., I think he will turn out a more satisfactory lin. terebinth. than usual. I made some of the liniment with above proportions a week ago, and, though it has not been shaken since, there is no appearance of separation or solidification, and it still remains, as when first made, of a thin, creamy consistence. I may add that I used commercial soft soap.

B. G. H. (171/63.)

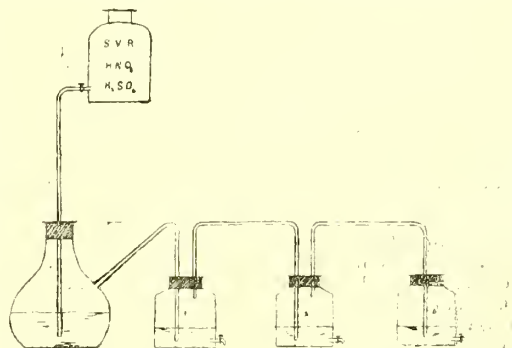
Cold-cream.—I have to thank you for many useful formulæ from the pages of the *C. & D.* You have given a great number for cold-cream, but those I have tried have not always turned out satisfactorily: the majority of cold-creams I have seen are lumpy and granular, and, on keeping, part with a good percentage of water. I have found enclosed formula answer well, and though I can claim no particular originality for it, as it is merely a combination of several recipes, I find it much appreciated:—

Ol. amygd. dulc.	3x.	Sacchar.
Ceræ alb.	3iss.	3ij.
Cetacei	3iss.	3ij.
Lanolin.	3ij.	
Aque	3v.	
Boracis	gr. xx.	
Aq. rose conc. (1-40)	3ij.	
Ol. gerani	℥ss.	
" santal. flav.	℥ss.	
" bergamot.	℥ss.	

M.S.A.

B. G. H. (171/63.)

Apparatus for Spt. Æther. Nit.—*M. P. S.* (144/24) sends us a sketch of an apparatus for making spt. æth. nit. It was executed by a candidate at an examination at one of the schools of pharmacy in London. The tubes between the



still and receivers are packed with pumice, which acts as a condensing-surface, thus obviating the use of condensers. Receiver 1 collects a distillate of hyponitrous ether equal to about 1 to 5; No. 2 collects spt. æther. nit. B.P.; and No. 3 spt. æther. nit. *ret.* The apparatus explains itself.

A Gregory's Mixture Wrinkle.—Everybody knows how difficult it is to mix Gregory's mixture with water in the ordinary way. But few know how easily it is done by

placing a piece of paper over the tumbler, and giving it a shake once or twice. The result is wonderful. Try it.

November 24. A. PATERSON (Glasgow).

171/2. Barbara's, or Dr. Barbra's, Mixture is composed of opium, benzoic acid, and camphor. The proportions vary, but those of tinct. camph. co. are in commonest use. Retail at 8d. per drachm.

Glasgow, December 2.

A. McKELLAR.

Barber's, or Barbour's, Mixture.—The formula I have given:—

	Parts
Pulv. opii	6
.. camphor	20
Acid. benzoic.	6

M.

This powerful form of paregoric may be what your correspondent wants.

Yours respectfully,

ST. MUNGO. (173/72.)

The formula for Barber's Mixture is:—

Pulv. opii	℥j.
Acid. benzoic.	℥j.
Gum. camphor.	℥j.

M. Ft. pulv.

Sig.: To be added to 2 gills (10 oz.) of whisky. Macerate for two days shaking occasionally. Strain.

Dose: One teaspoonful thrice daily when cough is troublesome.

CLUTHA. (180/20.)

Digestive Syrup.—

Aloes	gr. 80
P. capsici	gr. 16
Podophyllin	gr. 7
Liq. ammoniac	℥i.
Chloroform	℥80
S.V.R.	℥ij.
Elixir. saccharin. ..	℥iss.
Aque ad	℥x.

First macerate the solids in the spirit, and afterwards add the other liquids, and macerate a little longer.

℥ss. for a dose.

LIBRA. (174/43.)

Skin-lotion.—

Glycerini	℥iv.
Aq. rose et sambuci et flor. aurantii, of each	℥i.
Aq. coloniensis	℥ss.
Tr. benzoin. simp. ..	℥ij.
Aque	Oss.

Mix. Shake well. Let stand for a week or two before straining and bottling.

A 3-oz. bottle sells at 6d.

LIBRA. (174/43.)

Toothache-essence.—

Rad. pyrethri	℥iss.
Opium	℥iiss.
Spirit	℥ivss.

Macerate for a sufficient time, filter, and add—

Menthol	℥j.
Chloroform	℥iiss.

Do not add any resin, as it causes separation. Very efficacious.

LIBRA. (174/43.)

Balsam of Judea is a drug of considerable historic interest. Besides being known as Jews' balsam, Meccan balsam, Egyptian balsam, and Syrian balsam, it is the balm of Gilead of the Bible.

It is the resinous juice of the *Balsamodendron opobalsamum* and *B. gileadense* (Kunth), N.O. Amyridaceæ. It is not a true balsam, but an oleo-resin of fragrant odour and warm aromatic taste, held in very high esteem by the ancients, and accredited with a variety of medicinal properties; among others, it shared with mandrake the reputation of being a cure for sterility. As a cosmetic and perfume it is still employed in the East. It is obtained by making incisions in the trunk or branches, but the yield is very small, only averaging three or four drops per diem. This fact accounts for the comparative rarity and the great costliness of the

genuine article, as also for the numerous substitutes and falsifications of the original.

There are references to it by many ancient writers, among others by Theophrastus, the Greek philosopher, in his book on plants; by Dioscorides, the physician, in his treatise on materia medica; and by Pliny in his work on natural history; while Galen not only wrote of it, but made special journeys to Palestine to procure it. Josephus, the Jewish historian, speaks of the land of Gilead as "the country which bears that balsam which is the most precious drug that is there, and grows there alone. The sprouts of the trees are cut with sharp stones, and at the incisions they gather the juice, which drops down like tears" ("Antiquities," xv. 4).

The Biblical references to it are many; thus, the Ishmaelites to whom Joseph was sold were travelling from Gilead to Egypt with stores of merchandise, consisting of "spicery and balm and myrrh" (Genesis xxxvii. 25). The Egyptians were probably the largest users of drugs in that epoch, especially of gums, spices, and bitumen, which they employed in embalming, and so an important export trade would exist between Egypt and Palestine. In Jeremiah viii. 22 we read, "Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there? Why, then, is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?" And again, xlii. 11, "Go up into Gilead and take balm, O virgin daughter of Egypt: in vain shalt thou use many medicines, for thou shalt not be cured." And once again, li. 8, "Babylon is suddenly fallen and destroyed: howl for her: take balm for her pain, if so be she may be healed."

It will be seen from the prophet's utterances that a very exalted opinion was held of the virtues of this drug—nothing short of a panacea, in fact—just as, at a later date, the celebrated theriaca of Andromachus (which, by the way, contains opobalsamum as one of its sixty-four ingredients) was exalted above every known medicine, not only as an antidote to poisons (its original purpose), but as a cure for every ill to which flesh is heir. And thus it came about that in one of the early versions of the Bible—that of Miles Coverdale in 1536—the word "balm" is rendered "treacle." "Is there no triacle in Gilead, is there no phisition there?"—from which circumstance this edition is known as the "treacle" Bible.

It may be mentioned that there is a specimen of true balsam of Judea in the Pharmaceutical Society's museum at Bloomsbury Square.

Brighton.

C. S. ASHTON.

Next Week.

Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted hereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

MONDAY, December 11.—*Society of Arts*, at 3 P.M. Third Cantor Lecture on "The Art of Book and Newspaper Illustration," by Henry Blackburn.

WEDNESDAY, December 13.—*Sheffield Chemical and Pharmaceutical Society*. Mr. A. H. Allen on "Eyes and Dyes: a Discourse on Colour-vision."

WEDNESDAY, December 13.—*Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy*, at 9 P.M. Social and musical evening.

WEDNESDAY, December 13.—*Pharmaceutical Society*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, at 8 P.M. Mr. N. H. Martin, F.L.S., on "The International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago in 1893, with some Notes on American Pharmacy."

WEDNESDAY, December 13.—*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association*, at the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Paper: "Hydroxyl and its Compounds, especially with Carbon," by Mr. Charles Turner, F.C.S.

THURSDAY, December 14.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 8.30 P.M. Mr. H. A. D. Jowett on "Pharmaceutical Education as it is and as it should be."

THURSDAY, December 14.—*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*, Birmingham. Smoking-concert.

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Chloride of Sodium	...	...	...	...	.035
Moisture	...	...	...	...	.82
Insoluble	...	...	...	...	nil

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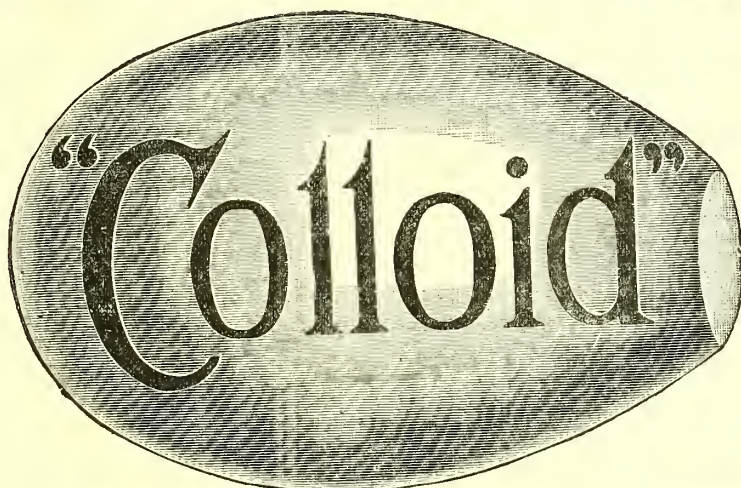
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Fluid Pepsine of extraordinary activity—tasteless, odourless, attractive to patients, and reasonable in price. Every teaspoonful when tested by the official B.P. process is *guaranteed* to effect the solution of 1,000 grains of albumen. Peptic power is the only test of value. Most of the fœtid and repulsive dry Pepsines have proved worthless. In 4 oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; and larger sizes, for dispensing, at a cheaper rate.

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Each drachm contains one grain of soluble Euonymin. Dose One drachm. For dispensing, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

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A perfect solution of Podophyllin, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each drachm.

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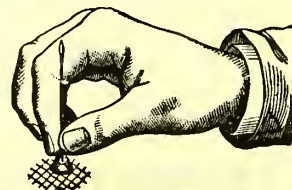
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The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, DEC. 9, 1893.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

A DVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to the PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

A COPY of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. The Supplement will be sent free by early post on Friday morning to any person connected with the trade who will send in advance a stamped addressed newspaper wrapper for it, or will be given to any applicant at the Office after 9 A.M. on Fridays.

The Circulation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST largely exceeds that of any Journal in the world in connection with the trade represented.

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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6.—£400.—LONDON, N.—Prescribing and Light Retail; very good position in main road; returns £400, increasing; *very good profitable work*; public-fronted shop, well fitted, with good stock; suitable for a bachelor; price £250.

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IMMEDIATE.—For Sale, by Executors of deceased proprietor, Goodwill, Stock, Fixtures, and Book Debts of old-established Business in Leeds; nominal price only asked for goodwill; annual turnover over £3,000; Executors have received notice to quit owing to sale of present premises. Apply, C. W. Smeeton, Wintoun Lodge, North Street, Leeds.

EASY Terms; Branch, very profitable nature; through indifferent management, &c., fallen off; at least £50, and rest by instalments; about half cost Stock and Fixtures; proprietor otherwise engaged; or anyone engaged during day travelling, &c., wanting good house, might be treated with for mutual advantages. 136 Great Portland Street.

S.E.—Marketing thoroughfare; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns about £450; net profit about £200 yearly; books properly kept to prove it; shop is fitted in mahogany and well stocked; price £250; strictest inquiry courted; only requires to be investigated. S. E., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

FOR Disposal, in an important and rising Railway centre near Leeds, a small Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; population of town and neighbourhood, over 16,000; no other registered Chemist in the place; splendid opening for Dentistry; satisfactory reasons for disposal, and easy terms made with suitable person. Apply, E. V. Z., c/o Harrison & Waid, Printers, Leeds.

CHEMIST'S and Druggist's.—Old-established; superior position, busy main road, N.W.; long lease, very low rent; handsomely-fitted shop; comfortable dwelling-house, 7 rooms, substantially furnished, attached; now doing an improving trade; price, goodwill, beneficial lease, well-selected stock, furniture, &c., £385; will suit a medical man. For orders to view, apply to Mr. B. Jamieson, 113 Great Portland Street, W.

DRUG-STORES.—Business established upwards of 40 years in main thoroughfare adjoining City; Wholesale and Packing trade has been carried on; extensive premises; would suit as a depot for a speciality; retail well fitted; lease; terms moderate. Address, 125/11, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—Country Mixed trade; rent £30; returns £1,200, increasing; net profit £350; no Stores; good profits; opposition trifling; healthy district; excellent opening for Dentistry; full investigation courted; only cash purchasers need apply; price £750. "Borax," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TO the Chemical Trade.—A Manufacturing Chemist, established 21 years, and now retiring from business, offers his Plant, Machinery, and Goodwill, together with valuable Freehold Premises (facing a main thoroughfare, within 2 miles of London Bridge), for sale at a low price. Apply to W. H. Atkinson, Manufacturing Chemist, 156 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.

TO be Sold, an old-established Chemist's and Druggist's Business, with Dentistry, in the heart of the Staffordshire Potteries; principal thoroughfare; returns £1,500; stock and fixtures at valuation; goodwill moderate; capital required, about £1,000; house and shop will also be sold if desired, and a large portion of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. "Solicitor," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON; main thoroughfare leading to City; Ready-money Business, together with small Proprietary article; returns under assistant, retail, £400; proprietary £50; rent £38, on lease; to an active man this is a favourable opportunity to obtain cheap premises on the borders of the City; small capital only required, as vendor having other engagements will give possession on very favourable terms. Address, H., c/o Hodgkinsons & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BUSINESS wanted, in good residential locality; about £1,000 returns; with Dispensing, Prescribing, and good General Retail; W. or S.W. preferred. Apply to Bowen, 50 Cavendish Road, Harringay, N.

WANTED, in Yorkshire or adjoining counties, a genuine Mixed Business, making about £350 per annum. State price and other particulars, to "Verax," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, at once, or early in the new year, a good-class Business, in town or country, returning £800 to £1,200; replies treated in strict confidence. Send full particulars to C. H. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A GOOD-CLASS Dispensing and Retail Business, showing not less than £400 net profit, with room for extension; good house and healthy neighbourhood; free from London fogs essential; no agents need apply; and all communications will be treated as strictly confidential. 154/5, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

MANAGING Assistant or Partner, in high-class profitable Business; good salary and commission or share of profits; £500 required. H. O. M., care of F. Newbery & Son, 3 King Edward Street, London.

QUALIFIED Partner with £100 to £200 for first-class growing Business in Manchester; salary and about 20 per cent. interest on investment. Apply by letter to the International Drug Co. (Limited), 159 Stratford Road, Manchester.

SALES BY AUCTION.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

TO MILLERS, GROOERS, FARINACEOUS FOOD MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. DANN & LUCAS have received instructions to Sell by Auction, on Tuesday, December 12, 1893, at the Bull Hotel, Dartford, at 5.30 o'clock punctually, the GOODWILL in the business known as HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, together with the right of manufacturing and selling the same as carried on for many years at the ROYAL VICTORIA MILLS, DARTFORD, and which has realised a substantial income.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs Ridley & Chancellor, Solicitors, Dartford; at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Bexley and Dartford, Kent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

ASSISTANT; 28; outdoors or in; 10 years' experience. G., 1 Little Street, Reading.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; disengaged. Jelley, 4 Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

L. T. OR MANAGER, 40; qualified. Baker, 271 High Street, Camden Town, N.W.

JUNIOR; 22; London; disengaged; Extractor, Prescriber; references. "Chemist," Granville Terrace, Criklewood, N.W.

PART-TIME Assistant to Chemist, or Dispenser to Doctor; near Westminster College. E. A. F., 109 Icknield Street, Birmingham.

TO Chemists and Doctors.—Advertiser, 10 years' experience; 28; good Dispenser; permanency. Address, P. J., 77 Blackfriars Road, S.E.

WHOLESALE.—Under or Managing Warehouseman; experienced; best references. "Strophanth," c/o Messrs. Sanger, Winsley Street, W.

PART-TIME, after Christmas; morning, afternoon, or both; outdoors; splendid references and experience. "Diary," 85 New Oxford Street, W.C.

MANAGER, Branch; live on premises; 5 ft. 10½ in.; 23; gentlemanly; first-class experience and references; state salary. Fletcher, 14 Commercial Street, Leeds.

COMPETENT Assistant or Dispenser; in or outdoor; disengaged; City and West-end experience; aged 29; good references. A. B., 67 Grafton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

ASSISTANT; whole or part time; Warehouse or Counter; general experience, including Photography; Stores preferred; married; 30; unqualified. "Blandins," 97 Denmark Road, Camberwell, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 24; 9 years' experience; town or country; smart and pushing Counterman; outdoors preferred; disengaged after Christmas. 154/32, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DISPENSER to Surgeon; aged 30; tall; and had 15 years' experience with both chemists and doctors; highest possible references as to character and ability. Walsh, c/o Mrs. Goodrum, Oxford Road, Mistley, Essex.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Chemists or Stores.—Situation wanted; charge of Photographic department; good pushing Salesman; practically experienced; gentlemanly address; aged 27. E. H., 2A Fulross Road, Brixton.

YOUNG Lady, having studied Chemistry and Dispensing 4 years, desires Dispensing for doctor or hospital; resident or non-resident; in or near London. Address, E. H. S., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

RETIRED Chemist would like employment as Temporary Manager or Locum Tenens for Country Retail, or as he travels a deal could work a Commission Agency. Apply, "Kosmos," Evans, Sons, & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT; competent; 30; 12 years' first-class West-end experience; Dispensing, Retail, Prescribing, or thorough Dispenser to Surgeon; in or out doors, town or country. "Kino," 48 Vicarage Road, West Ham Park, London.

MANAGER; furnished Branch preferred, not essential; first-class London, South Coast, and provincial experience and references; aged 29; height 5 ft. 7 in.; married. 154/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MORNING, afternoon, or both; engagement with Surgeon's, Chemist's, or Wholesale; good Dispenser, Prescriber, Extractor; moderate remuneration N.W. district preferred. 141/22, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRUSTWORTHY Assistant, qualified by sound practical and extensive experience, seeks engagement; outdoors preferred; expert Counterman and reliable Dispenser; aged 32; height 6 feet; specially recommended. Mr. Fairweather, 5 Vine Street, Aldershot.

TRAVELLER, returning to South Africa in a few months, and known to the principal Buyers and Chemists in the Colony, is willing to represent several Wholesale firms on salary and commission; references and security given. Address, X. Y. Z., Bentfield, 3 Alma Road, Aigburth, Liverpool.

TRAVELLER (successful), with connection among Chemists, &c., in London and suburbs, is open to negotiate with a good firm with a view of representing them; aged 35; thoroughly acquainted with Drugs and all other departments connected with the trade; references to present employers, &c. Address, M772, Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

CROYDON GOLDFIELD, QUEENSLAND.—H. Thomas, Pharm. Chemist and Importer of General Merchandise, is at present in London, and open to undertake Agencies for paying lines. Address, H. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE PATENT COMPLETE SIGHT TEST for Acuteness of Vision, Refraction, Convergence and Colour Blindness; tests complicated cases in one-fourth the time necessary by old process. Price, with full instructions, 10s., carriage free 1s. extra, of Wholesale Opticians and Optical Institute of London, 94 Hatton Garden, E.C.

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STUDENTS! Write to-day for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and post free, giving the best advice and how to prepare. Knotty Points Latin Grammar, 1s. 6d.; Cæsar Simplified, 1s.; Metric System Simplified, 1s.; How to Write an Essay, 3d.; Equations Simplified, 1s.; Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s. 6d., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hills Prize-man), Chemist, Hastings.

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ADVERTISER, thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of these popular Preparations, now so much in demand by the medical profession and the public, wishes to treat with Chemist or good Business House to take up the manufacture and introduce new and improved formulae, which will command ready sale. "Glyco," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE BOTANICAL STUDENT'S SET OF MICROSCOPIC SLIDES,

Illustrating the structure of Stems, Roots, Leaves, the cellular arrangement of Exogenous, Endogenous, and Acrogenous Plants, Nuclei of Cells, Structure of Petals, Anthers, Pollen Grains and Ovary, Stomata, Cystoliths, Raphides, Annular Rings, Spiral, Pitted, Scalariform and Laticiferous Vessels; price complete, in portfolio case, 12s.

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ED. J. BURROW (Ford prizeman, Exhibitor Royal Society of Artists) quotes artistic metal surface blocks of business premises at lowest cost. Also blocks of Chemists' specialities, and specially-designed illustrations for advertisements or circulars submitted on receipt of detail of speciality. Seven years' experience in pharmacy.

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APPRENTICESHIPS

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

APPRENTICES.—L. Asbury, Dispensing Chemist, Matlock, Derbyshire, has vacancies for two gentlemanly Youths as Apprentices, one indoors and the other outdoors; light hours; no heavy trade; excellent opportunity for thoroughly learning the Dispensing and Retail trade. Particulars on application.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, intelligent Youth as Bookkeeper to a Chemist. Gurnell, Ryde.

JUNIOR, studying for Minor, or just passed; good-class Dispensing and General. Kemp, 10 Bedford Terrace, Kensington.

WANTED, at once, Senior Assistant (outdoors); Extractor preferred. State age, height, salary, enclosing carte to Allen & Lloyd, Ldershot.

DISPENSER, qualified.—John Barker & Co., Kensington High Street, W., require a man to live in; close on Saturdays at 2 o'clock; no day work.

PART-TIME, outdoors.—Wanted, a few hours' help weekly; afternoon and evening; suit student. Apply, letters only, W. S. L., 113 ay's Inn Road, W.C.

WANTED, a Gentleman with good Connection, calling upon Druggists to sell Orange Wine on commission. Apply, Durrant & Co., Railway Street, Hertford.

AT once, two good Junior Assistants for a brisk Cash business; several kept. Please apply personally, or by letter, to 675 Holloway Road, Upper Holloway, N.

TRAVELLER wanted on commission to sell fancy leather goods; must have good connection among Perfumers. Apply, R., 130 Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

JUNIOR (outdoors); able to speak Welsh preferred. Apply, with full particulars, to W. H. Key, Chemist, &c., Taff Street, Pontypridd. No vacancy for an Apprentice.

WANTED, first week in January, Junior Assistant or Improver, in good-class Mixed Country business; outdoors; Churchman. Wensden, Long Sutton, Lines.

JUNIOR; indoors; only one kept; no Sunday duty; good-class Retail and Dispensing; salary £30; Churchman preferred. Send carte and full details to Smart, Littlehampton.

WANTED, an active Assistant for the Counter. Apply, giving full particulars as to reference and salary required (outdoors), to James Wurt, 389 High Street, Cheltenham.

ASSISTANT wanted, immediately, as Dispenser; age about 23; qualified; must write a good hand. Apply, personally, to R. A. Hts, 62 South Audley Street, London, W.

JUNIOR, immediately after Christmas; accustomed to Country trade and Dispensing; abstainer. Full particulars with photo. (to be returned), to Norman Smith, Colcford, Glos.

OUTDOORS.—Assistant wanted, at once; sharp, active man, well up in both Retail and Dispensing. Enclose carte, with full particulars salary, &c., to John Hunter, Chemist, Carlisle.

WANTED, qualified Manager; married; for good-class Dispensing business; branch. Apply, with usual particulars, to "Perfume," Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

JUNIOR Assistant, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; age about 22; qualified preferred; indoors. Apply, with usual particulars, T. Blackshaw, 35 Market Place, Burslem.

WANTED, January 1, a Junior Assistant (outdoors); state salary required and the usual particulars; must have good references; age about 20. Ward, 39 Eastgate Street, Gloucester.

BY 1st January, a qualified Assistant, not under 23, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; indoors or out. Apply, with usual particulars, to Hy. Monkhouse, Chemist, All Saints, Derby.

IMMEDIATELY, Youth or Improver for Branch at Walthamstow; outdoors. Send photo. (to be returned) and full particulars to M. Fox & Sons, 109 & 111 Bethnal Green Road, London.

WANTED, competent Assistant (indoors), who has had experience in Dispensing and first-class Retail. State previous engagements and close photo, to L. c/o Barron & Harvey, Giltspur Street, E.C.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant, good writer, one able to keep books, in a Dispensing business; letters not answered in 3 days declined. Apply to A. H. Adams, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, London, W.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted beginning of January; indoors. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, enclosing carte (to be returned), to F. Richards, Chemist, High Street, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

WANTED by end of December, in a Mixed Country business, a Junior Assistant who can dispense well; time for study allowed; close at 7.30; good references required. F. Simco, Chemist, Wellingborough.

WANTED, at once, or in a week or two, qualified Assistant (Catholic); abstainer. State age, salary, and when at liberty, outdoor situation, 153/9, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, Assistant, about 22, in Dispensing and good-class business. Apply, with full particulars as to age, experience, reference, and salary required. J. W. Feltwell, 91 Hammersmith Road, West Kensington, W.

AN Assistant, indoors, for a good-class Country business; hours 8 till 8, Saturday 8 till 9; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to Chalmers & Son, Newport, Salop.

MANAGER: qualified; must be well up in Homoeopathy, be a good Counterman, and have a knowledge of Photographic Materials; good references indispensable. Letter only to Chemist, c/o Phillips & Co., 16 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

JUNIOR wanted by December 18; indoors; must be active and obliging; time for study; not under 20 years. Apply, enclosing c.d.v., stating salary required, age, height, references, to W. Jacobs, Medical Hall, Guildford, Surrey.

WANTED, an elderly Chemist or one of impaired health, to assist in a Country Retail in North of England; duties light. State salary and other particulars, to "Chemist," c/o Messrs. Ismay & Son, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

IMMEDIATELY, qualified Assistant (outdoors and no Sunday duty); must be a smart Counterman and efficient Dispenser. Apply with references, stating age, height, salary required, and enclosing carte, to Hicks & Co. (Limited), Cardiff.

ASSISTANT.—Wanted, shortly, an Assistant to Manage a Branch in large village two miles from York; must be steady, obliging, and have had good General experience; sound character. Full particulars, with salary required, to Parker, Chemist, Bridge Street, York.

IMMEDIATELY, Junior Assistant, in good-class Retail and Dispensing business, with Post-office attached; indoors; one only kept; must have good references; applicants not answered in three days respectfully declined. C. E. White, 59 Penge Road, South Norwood, S.E.

WANTED, Junior Assistant (indoors) for a good-class Dispensing business in a provincial town in the North of Ireland. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, experience and references, also salary expected, to 153/26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

END of December, or early January, qualified Assistant, branch shop to 30; energetic and reliable; advancement to manager of branch 25 in six months to one suitable. State full particulars, age, height, salary (outdoors), and enclose photo, to Wand, Cash Chemist, Haymarket, Leicester.

ASSISTANT (after Christmas), about 22 years; energetic and good references; Light Retail business; one only kept; please send particulars of age, height, salary (indoors), previous experience, and enclose carte (to be returned), or arrange for personal interview. A. Higgs, Chemist, Kingston, S.W.

SMART Junior or Improver wanted in Mixed Chemist's business; one accustomed to East-end trade preferred; must be abstainer; live outdoors. Write stating age, experience, references, and salary required. Apprentice (outdoors) also wanted. Write, "Thiata," 26 Park Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.

FIRST of January, an Assistant, aged about 25, indoors, well up in routine of good-class Country business; if able to speak Welsh preferred, but not essential; dwelling-house away from business. Apply, stating age, height, salary, references, and enclosing carte, to Langshaw, Rowland & Co., High Street, Wrexham.

H. C. WEBB, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Buckingham, requires an Indoor Assistant, not over 25, accustomed to an Agricultural and good-class General trade, and able to Extract Teeth; in reply state age, height, and salary required, and enclose photograph, which will be returned; no Sunday duty. Please mention when at liberty.

JUNIOR Assistant, for Mixed Country trade; comfortable Christian home; must be pushing and obliging, and have undisputed references; salary commencing with £30; one with knowledge of Post-office work preferred, so as to assist at branch shop occasionally; half-holiday, no Sunday duty. Start, Chemist, Long Eaton, near Nottingham.

WANTED, the end of December, an active trustworthy Junior Assistant, in a good Dispensing and Agricultural business; several specialities put up; a Christian (Nonconformist) and total abstainer preferred; hours not long; comfortable home. Send for full particulars to F. Marks, Chemist, 22 Faringdon Street, New Swindon, Wilts.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

BARNES & CO., York, require a Junior Assistant for quick Dispensing and Light Retail.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, immediately, for first-class suburban business. H. M. K., 125 St. John's Hill, New Wandsworth, S.W.

AN Assistant as Junior, for January 1, 1894. Apply personally (if by letter, send all particulars) to I. G. Shirley & Son, 2 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.

SMART Junior or Improver wanted, for modern business, of good appearance and clever Counterman. E. A. Turner, 280 Fulham Road, South Kensington.

FOR Bombay.—Wanted a Chemist's Assistant, Minor qualification, of gentlemanly appearance; age about 23; must be a good Salesman for a mixed business; liberal salary and first-class passage out. Address, by letter, J. F., c/o Messrs. Meggeson & Co, 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

SENIOR Assistant, qualified, wanted at once; one desiring a permanency, and who can be well recommended, will be liberally treated with. Apply, enclosing photo (if convenient) and usual particulars, to B., Messrs. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, London.

REQUIRED, immediately, a qualified Assistant, of good appearance and address, who is accustomed to Counter work, in quick Cash business. Apply, by letter, with particulars of experience, age, height, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo to Mr. Weston, 52 Upper Mall, Hammersmith.

WINTON'S DRUG CO., 39 George Street, Richmond, S.W., require smart Junior; outdoors; Dispensing and Stock work; moderate hours; no night or Sunday duty; no application considered except giving full particulars, experiences, references, salary required, &c., and enclosing photo; state when disengaged.

OUTDOOR.—Smart Junior, about 22, good Counterman, for quick Retail and Dispensing; every facility offered to reliable man; one of gentlemanly habits and requiring permanency preferred. State age, height, salary required, enclosing photo. Knowles, opposite Holborn Town Hall, 182 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted, married preferred, of good all-round experience and address, for Cash business on the South Coast; must be quick, active, and obliging, with good references. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), and references, enclosing photo., to D. O. M., c/o Messrs. Burgoyne & Co., 16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a smart energetic and reliable qualified Assistant, age 27 to 35, of good appearance and address, who has had experience in a large first-class brisk business, and preferably one who has a knowledge of Photography and Chemical and Scientific Apparatus. Enclose carte, and state salary required (outdoors), and usual particulars, to "Queens," c/o Messrs. Davy, Yates & Routledge, 64 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

CAPE COLONY.—Assistant wanted, immediately; single; must be a good Dispenser, and preference given to one accustomed to Country trade; Minor qualification; aged about 25; salary, first year, £140; second, £150; third, £160; sleeping accommodation provided; second-class passage paid out; candidates must hold first-class references. Apply, by letter, to "Cape," Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

TRAVELLER, thoroughly acquainted with Chemists in the North of England and Scotland, wanted at once to push the sale of a well-established Patent Medicine; splendid opportunity for a capable and energetic man; might earn £1,000 a year in addition to a substantial salary. Reply, with full particulars as to age, experience and references, and state salary required, &c., to 48/96, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

STORES CHEMIST.—Wanted early in January next by a large firm of Chemists in North, just commencing "Stores" trade, a competent Assistant; he must hold Minor qualification, and have thorough practical experience of quick Store trade in all its branches; none other need apply. All applications must state age, married or single, salary required (outdoors), and reference to last or present employer. Apply to "Store Chemists," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

DISPENSER; London; indentures and good experience. B., 4 Mylne Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED; 26; height 5 ft. 9 in.; outdoors. Halen, Victoria Crescent, Barnsley.

LOCUM or Permanent; aged 27; disengaged; good Extractor. 2 Horton Street, Lewisham.

OCCASIONAL Evening or Holiday duty required; 30; competent. Gee, 134 Shepherd's Bush Road.

ASSISTANT, in good-class business; experienced. W. Smith, 29 Christ Church Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead.

LOCUM or Manager; 26; qualified; experienced; disengaged. M., 128 Westminster Bridge Road.

CHEMIST or Surgeon; part-time or time for study; abstainer; from Christmas. J., 62 Lambeth Road, S.E.

WITH view to Succession; as Manager or outdoor Assistant. "Rhei," Fountayne House, Haxby Road, York.

DISPENSER; 5 years London Hospital; 17 General; Hall; aged 36; S. W., 13 Red Lion Street, Holborn, W.C.

ASSISTANT, Dispenser, &c.; qualified and experienced. "Minor," 1 Kerrison Road, Clapham Junction, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; experienced; disengaged. H. W. Tupman, 26 Merthyr Road, Abergavenny.

WHOLESALE; Wet Counter; aged 36; 16 years' experience. Downes, 39 Lansdowne Road, Dalston, N.E.

TEMPORARY; varied experience; steady, reliable; registered; reference. "Chemist," 172 Caledonian Road, N.

TRAVELLER, Drug house; extensive experience London, and Eastern and Home counties. S. J. Bland, 4 Milner Street, N.

ASSISTANT; London experience; time for study; London preferred; disengaged December 14. Robey, 21 Church Road, Lovestoft.

BRANCH Manager or Surgeon's Dispenser; experienced; first-class testimonials. J. T., 110 Devonport Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

WHOLESALE or outdoor Retail; long experience in both; accustomed to manage. "Drugs," 17 Plum Street, Seaforth, Lanes.

DISPENSER to Surgeon, or Assistant to Chemist; 5 years' experience; 21; good references. Mitton, Great Easton, Uppingham.

JUNIOR; 21; 4½ years' experience; time for evening classes; Manchester or London; good reference. J. Holmes, 3 Park Street, Walsall.

ASSISTANT; 28; Stores; good counterman; disengaged Jan. 1st. 152/32, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

WHOLESALE (wet); experienced Assistant; can take charge if required; highest references. B. H., 3 Edward Street, City Road, N.

ASSISTANT; 25; good Retail and Dispensing; excellent references; disengaged. "Pyro," c/o Mr. Nodder, 21 Holland Place, Highfield, Sheffield.

MANAGERSHIP; good class; outdoor; and Dentistry; chemist, dentist; married; state salary. "Dental," 58 Holly Street, Sheffield.

ASSISTANT; 24; tall; outdoors; good experience; North preferred. 157/38, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED; outdoors; qualified; Family, Mixed, or Agricultural Business; local or permanent; disengaged. S., 30 St. James Street, Nottingham.

PERMANENT or temporary employment; well up; registered; references. 150/26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT; 24; 7 years' experience; 5 ft. 9 in.; disengaged first week in January. 153/24, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER.—Re-engagement wanted, in town; 19 years' London experience; Minor qualification; aged 35; unmarried. H. H., 193 Battersea Park Road, S.W.

DISPENSER; Hospital or firm of Surgeons; London preferred; aged 26; Minor and Hall qualifications; disengaged December 18. A. D., Carlton Villa, Martyr Road, Guildford.

ASSISTANT; quick at counter; good Extractor; all-round experience; good Prescriber; London preferred. 142/17, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

TRAVELLER, Wholesale Drug-trade, 6 years' experience North of England, requires situation; satisfactory reasons for leaving present engagement. "Minor," 28 Milner Square, London.

TRAVELLER.—Engagement wanted in Drug or allied business for Midland and Eastern Counties; full time not essential. "Talc," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Dispenser and Bookkeeper to Surgeons, or any capacity in Wholesale house; aged 24; 7 years' experience; good references. W. W. N., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LEO & CO.'S COMPRESSED DRUGS

Maintain their high reputation against all comers for general excellence of quality and finish.

SPECIAL LINES.

	1 lb.	7 lb
CHLORATE OF POTASH	1/-	/11
CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX	1/-	/11
COMPOUND SULPHUR	1/-	/11
SODA BICARB.	1/-	/11
SODA MINT	1/-	/11

NET CASH WITH ORDER.

[1]

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF COMPRESSED GOODS KEPT.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

8 CREECHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

WHERE IS HORNCastle?

It has often been suggested by interested parties that Horncastle is a small out-of-the-way place, and therefore that no good thing could come out of it. This is twaddle!

We are not concerned to defend the town of Horncastle—save to say that it is a well-built place, full of business and enterprise, and the centre of one of the richest agricultural districts in England; but we would like to point out that whilst carriage is an item to be overcome owing to geographical position, yet every other expense—rents, rates, labour, horse keep—are enormously below what we should have to pay in large centres, especially in London, and therefore when we quote a low price it is because our expenses are proportionately less than many larger houses who list their goods at higher prices. As regards carriage—having close through rates to nearly every town in England, Scotland, and Wales—we are able to deliver free at less cost than might be expected. The rapid increase in our business has shown us that our policy of selling goods right off at the lowest remunerative profit, instead of trying to get as high a price as possible from some customers and meeting the price with others, has proved a success, even from our point of view.

We keep quality our first consideration, and all our goods may be relied on as being the very best except when otherwise stated.

Our thanks are hereby tendered to our many friends for their cordial support, and we respectfully ask them to continue their orders and inquiries, which shall at all times meet with prompt and careful attention.

W. KEMP & SON.

Send for Price Lists, issued monthly, of Drugs, Chemicals, Laboratory Preparations, & of Ground Roots, Seeds & Spices.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTNER, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL,

Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and to send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, &c. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

Having resigned my post as Secretary to the Chemists' Association (Limited), I beg respectfully to inform the trade that I shall commence business on my own account, early in the New Year, as a **DEALER IN DRUGGISTS' GOODS** generally.

T. FAWSSETT, 193 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON.

BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the Business of

BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.

All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should Stock this new article, which is being well advertised, and, as it is a really good speciality, is now in great demand. It is put up in collapsible tubes, retail price **1/-**, and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

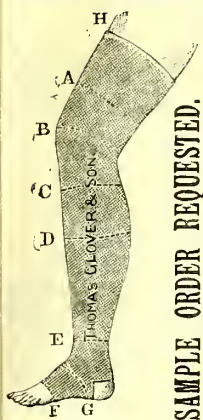
BEECHAM'S PILLS

The most saleable Patent Medicine in the market.

In Boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

HOME RETAILERS desirous of exhibiting Iron Tablets, Showcards, or Dummies, and wishful to have a good supply of Handbills, Beecham's Oracles, Music, &c., are requested to notify their requirements to the Proprietor,

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, LANCASHIRE.



ESTABLISHED
HALF
A CENTURY.

THOMAS GLOVER & SON, Telegraphic & Cable
Address—
"ELASTIC
NOTTINGHAM."

**Elastic Stocking & Surgical Appliance Manufacturers,
RUSSELL STREET STEAM MILLS, NOTTINGHAM.**

Manufacturers by steam power of every description of Surgical Elastic Hosiery suitable for all
Climates. Abdominal Belts, Elastic Webs and Stockingette Bandage, all widths and colours; Hot-
water Bottles, Urinals, Enemas (seamless and others). Rubber Coverers to the trade. Surgical
Netting, Prussian, Silk, Galoon, and Stay Bindings, Cords, Webs, &c., Woven on the Premises.

The only Firm in existence that actually make their goods from the raw
materials. Special orders delivered promptly. Special Terms to Wholesale
Houses and Shippers.

Sole Proprietor, VINCENT WOOD, 3 St. Andrew's Street, LONDON, E.C.

BARCLAY & SONS, LIMITED.

BRITISH.

From Choice Mexican
Tobacco.

FROM
6/3 to 18/6
per 100.

CIGARS.

HAVANNAH.
WELL SEASONED.

FROM
20/- to 32/-
per 100.

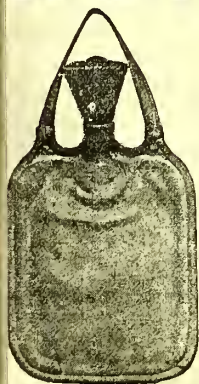
MANILLA.

"CAPITAN GENERAL."

See our
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
Pages 312 to 315.

95 FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOT-WATER BOTTLES.



All Chemists should try our "Comfort" Hot-water
Bottles, made in Drab, Red, Black and Cloth
covered. Retains its heat longer, and affords
a more soothing effect than any others. Free
from objectionable smell, and, being fitted with
Patent Safety Screw, all risk of scalding in filling
is prevented.



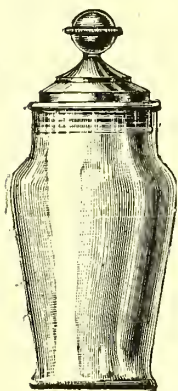
JACONETS (Pink, Brown, and Double Texture), BED SHEETINGS,
SPONGE BAGS, NURSING APRONS, &c.

WRITE FOR LISTS.

WILLIAM CURRIE & COMPANY,

CALEDONIAN RUBBER WORKS, EDINBURGH;

And 22 Castle Street, Falcon Square, LONDON, E.C.



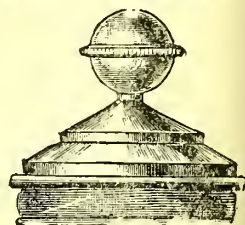
NEW PATENT AIR-TIGHT CHEMIST JAR.

A slight turn of the knob presses the indiarubber Band against the glass, and renders the vessel absolutely air-tight. The Stopper is made of pure Nickel, of handsome shape.

INVALUABLE FOR SHOW BOTTLES, CHEMISTS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

Samples and Prices of all Chemists' Sundriesmen.

C. MELIN, [2]
37 CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.



Section of the Nickel Stopper when closed.



Telephone No. 1365.

Telegraphic Address—"FISH LONDON."

THE BEST BOTTLES.

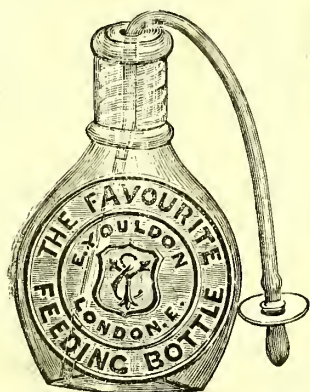
DEAR SIR,

[2]

If you want to replenish your Stock, } Send an
If you want a New Shape Bottle, } inquiry to

Yours faithfully,

JOHNSEN & JØRGENSEN.



GLASS BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Revised Price List on Application.

FEEDING BOTTLES AT LOW RATES.

Write for Prices of any kind of Bottle required to

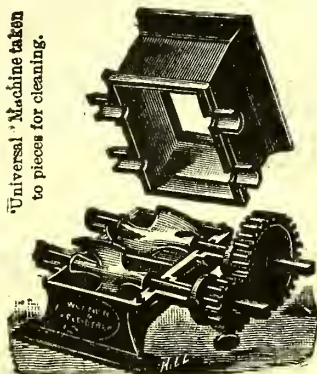
E. YOULDON,

East London Glass Bottle Warehouse,

36. 38. & 40 GREAT GARDEN STREET. WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.



"Universal" Machine taken to pieces for cleaning.



Size 3, Type I., for 1-lb. Mass.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Kneading & Mixing Machine,

Used by all the largest Pill Makers.

SUITABLE ALSO FOR

OINTMENTS, POWDERS,
AND MASSES

of any
Consistency.

PILL MASSING MACHINES.

PILL
PIPERS,

CUTTERS,

ROUNDERS, COATERS,

"SPIRAL BRUSH"

POWDER-SIFTERS

(WITH INTERCHANGEABLE SIEVES),

AND EVERY ACCESSORY FOR THE PILL ROOM.

WERNER, PFLEIDERER & PERKINS (LIMITED),

43 Regent Square, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

SHOWROOMS:—117 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

Contractors to the War Offices of all the Great Powers & other Governments



BREFFIT'S

LIMITED,

BOTTLES & GLASSWARE

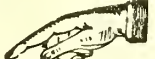



FIG. 27.

COUGH MIXTURE PANEL FLATS. PALE BLUE.

1 1/4 oz.	2 oz.	2 1/2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	5 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.
6/-	6/6	7/-	7/6	8/6	9/6	9/6	11/- Per Gross.

Also made to order in Dark Blue, Amber
and White Flint Glass.



FIG. 19.

CANNON ESSENCE ROUNDS. WHITE FLINT. EXTRA HEAVY FOR PERFUMERY.

	1/2 oz.	6 dram.	1 oz.	1 1/2 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
For Corks	6/6	7/6	8/-	9/-	10/-	11/6	13/- per gross.
Fitted White-Metal Sprinkler	14/-	15/-	16/6	18/-	19/-	20/6	22/- "
Ground-glass, Globe-stoppered	15/6	16/6	17/-	18/-	19/-	22/-	23/- "

SQUARE SERIES (ORDINARY). ALSO EXTRA TALL, SUPPLIED.



SCREW CAPPED BOTTLES,
JARS, POTS, PILL TUBES,
IN ALL LATEST SIZES & SHAPES.




FEEDING BOTTLES

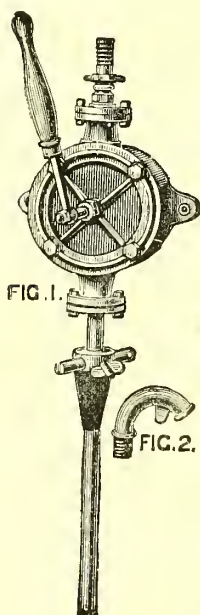


In great variety for General Trade at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.

NEW SERIES MINIATURE TIE-OVER JARS,
SUITABLE FOR ALL THE TRADE.

NOW IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

OFFICES AND SHOW ROOMS:—83 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON.



BUY THE BEST
**OIL
PUMP**
AND SAVE
OIL, TIME, MONEY.
THOUSANDS IN USE.

FIG. 2. We have bought the Stock of these Pumps from
MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD
SHOE LANE, LONDON,
Who have given up this part of their business,
and it is our intention to continue same.
We hold a Good Stock, and can give
Prompt Delivery.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Farrington
Patent Oil Pumps to

W. H. WILLCOX & CO.
34 & 36 Southwark Street,
LONDON, S.E.

GLASS BOTTLES
GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,
With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.
3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 " 9/- "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.
1/2 oz. 1 oz. 1 1/2 oz. 2 oz.
3/6 3/9 4/6 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.
2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
7/- 8/- 9/- 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes
sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities
not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
Francis St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.
Established 50 Years Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

DISPENSING BOTTLES

With Rounded Edges or the ordinary kind.

Don't pay high prices for the above: you can get first-rate Bottles o
us as follows:—

3 and 4 ounce	...	...	8/- per gross.
6 " 8 "	...	...	9/- "
12 " "	...	...	12/- "

PLAIN OR GRADUATED.

SPECIALITY—Round Screw Metal Cap Bottles, first-rate quality,
Tall or Short Series, 1 oz. 10/6, 1 1/2 oz. 11/-, 2 oz. 11/6 per gross.

Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes are sent, carriage
paid, to any Chemist in England; smaller quantities not
carriage paid.

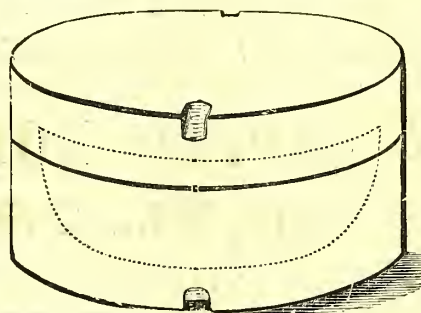
THE ISLINGTON BOTTLE COMPANY,
153 Upper Thames Street, City, London.
ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS.

WILLIAM TOOGOOD.

TOOGOOD'S
IMPROVED PATENT

**EARTHENWARE
COVERED POTS**

Are claimed to be the most
perfect and convenient yet offered to
the Trade.



ORDINARY THICKNESS—

1 dr.	2 dr.	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8 ounces.
1/6	1/6	1/6	1/8	1/10	2/-	2/3	2/10	3/6	4/6 5/6 per doz.

THIN FOR DISPENSING—

1/7	1/9	2/-	2 1/2	2/5	3/-	4/-	5/-	6/-	8 ounces. 6/- per doz.
-----	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------------------------

Owing to the increasing demand
for our Patent Pots, we have in-
troduced a Special **THIN** Series
for Dispensing.

These Pots are beautifully
glazed and finished, and, being
very light, are specially adapted
for sending by post.

TOOGOOD'S BATHING CAPS. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S SPONGE BAGS. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S FLESH GLOVES. Write for New Season's List.
TOOGOOD'S FEEDING BOTTLES. Write for Special List.

BURLINGTON BUILDINGS, HEDDON ST., REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

SHOP FITTINGS.



FLEET STREET, LIVERPOOL.

THE above Photograph represents our Premises for the Manufacture of Shop Fittings, Show Cases, &c., &c. We shall also have pleasure in sending a selection of copies of many unsolicited letters received from various friends who have entrusted us with their orders.

Liverpool being one of the most important Timber Ports in the U.K., we are able to purchase suitable wood of the highest quality on most favourable terms, and being also a centre of the Cabinet Making Trade, can secure experienced workmen. We make all our work on the premises as above, send our own workmen to fix and complete, and shall be glad to send a competent Foreman to consult on the spot with our Friends, and then draw out complete plans, specifications, &c.

EVANS, SONS & CO., (Druggists' Sundries Department) 56 Hanover St., **LIVERPOOL.**

P.S.—We can also manufacture Cabinet work of any description.

London: **EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB.**

NEW CROP LEMON OIL,

Absolutely pure. Nothing finer imported.
Prices c.i.f. Hull, London, or Liverpool.
Special quotations for contracts up to December, 1894. Large Stocks kept.
MARK LEWIG, 22 Old Corn Exchange, MANCHESTER; and
in LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLASGOW.
DIRECT AGENT FOR LARGEST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

BLAUD'S PILLS (Best Quality, Soluble Coating).

10-gross Tins, carriage paid, for 4/6. Cash with order.
7-1b Tins (56 gross), carriage paid, for 21/-. Cash with order.
COMP. SULPH. LOZ. (Garrod's Formula) & TABLETS.
4 lbs., carriage paid, for 4/-. Cash with order.
7 lbs., carriage paid, for 6/6. Cash with order.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
JAMES N. DAVIDSON & GRAY, CHEMISTS, DUNDEE.

COFFEE.

THE "ORIGINAL CANISTER" & ROASTED COFFEES

These Coffees have been before the Public for nearly 50 years,
and are the very best of their kind.

WHITE, FAIRCHILD & CO., 30 Gt. Tower St., E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1847. AGENTS WANTED.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS

Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by
these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great Remedy for the above
Complaints. **NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS.**

CINCHONA BARK & CRUDE DRUGS.

SPECIALITIES OF
FREDK. GRAF,

DRUG MERCHANT,

65 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRICES AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

S.V.R.

In 40-gallon returnable iron casks, pure tinned, with screw
bungs, interchangeable brass taps and spanners for opening.
Farina, Dextrine, Glucose, Alcohol absolut., Fusel Oil, Pear
Oil, Lime-Soda-Lead-Acetates, Verdigris, Acetic Acid, Wood Naphtha,
Charcoal, Ammonia Liquid 880-900, anhydrous Sodium Sulphide, Bromides,
Iodides, Chlorhydrate, Boracic Acid, Sulphate of Copper, Permanganate of
Potash, Ol. Caryophylli, Menth. Pip, Pini, Juniperi.

HUGO LORENZ, 7, 8 Idol Lane, LONDON, E.C.

See also page 114, March 18 Issue.

**EVERY CHEMIST
SHOULD STOCK**

HEALD'S DOG MEDICINES.

They command a ready sale everywhere.

Address—HEALD, BURNHAM, BUCKS.

OXONIA

The New Lotion for Rodent Ulcer, Cancer of Tongue, Lips,
Lupus, Ringworm, Varicose Veins, &c.

Retail, 2/6 per Bottle. Trade, 23/- per dozen, subject.

THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 Lime Street, LONDON, E.C.

PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST PUREST.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.
APPLY TO
AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NESS & COMPANY, DARLINGTON,

SPECIALISTS IN

SHEEP DIPS (Fluid, Paste, Powder) and DISINFECTANTS.

Three Gold Medals & Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES.

DENTISTRY.

First-class Mechanical work undertaken for the
Profession at very low charges. Satisfaction
guaranteed.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

A. J. BROWNING, 104 NEWLAND, LINCOLN.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY GOODS. HEATH BROS.,

27 BLACKFRIARS STREET, MANCHESTER,

Being cash buyers can offer all lines at the very lowest prices.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Bromley's Gout & Rheumatic Pills

Estab. 1807.

WILL CURE.

FREE Printing of Chemists' own Circulars.

READ DIARY, 1894, PAGE 265.

Voted 5th out of 500 representative firms' announcements in
Diary, 1-93, as most useful and most likely to bring best results.
Awaiting your esteemed reply to-day, with copy for Hand-
bills or Labels.

SIR THOMAS'S BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CHEAPEST.

Retail Profit

£1 on £3.

Full retail

prices absolutely

guaranteed.

PUSH GETS THE BUSINESS!! RICHARDS & BERT

ARE THE FIRM FOR
**BOTANIC DRUGS, SEEDS, PERFUMERY, ESSENTIAL
OILS, ETC., ETC.**

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

16 Laurence Pountney Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.



E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867)

EAU F. JOUVENCE, GOLDEN.

Producing Flaxen Golden Hair.

Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

This is a very superior article. In Bottles at 3/6, 6/-, & 10/-.

All Wholesale Houses, or direct from

E. H. THIELLAY,

Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON S.E.
(SHOW ROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) (3)

A1 TINS 1D. SIZE } FOR OINTMENT, also B1 2D. " } Tooth Powder, &c.

Plain or with Stock Embossing "Pet. Jelly," "Zinc Oint." &c.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

A1—1½ x 1½

APPLY FOR SAMPLES.

B1—1½ x 1½

WEST AUSTRALIAN DISTILLERY COMPLY'S

OLEUM SANTALI OPT.

THE CHEAPEST PURE OIL ON THE MARKET.

Wholesale only.

SALE AGENTS:—SAM^l. LAMBERT & CO.,
132 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

IT WILL COST NOTHING

Export List mailed free to
Buyers abroad.FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,
21 MINCING LANE,
LONDON, E.C.**HAND-PICKED GUM ARABIC.**Wholesale and Export Druggists before buying elsewhere
should apply to**FREDK. FINK & CO.**

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C. [2]

TO LET.**Press Opinions.****"MANUFACTURING CHEMIST."**

MESSRS. WATSON & WATES, of 93 Leadenhall Street, are exhibiting some novel and high-class accessories to a Chemist's display of their medicines and preparations, which are so well known throughout the United Kingdom, colonies, and mission stations abroad. The firm very wisely cultivate every facility for agents, and by this policy attract the attention of the most valuable factor in modern business—the *Distributor*. Old-fashioned houses are apt to rely upon their reputation, modern men are evidently alive to present exigencies, as on this occasion, the agent has no lack of materials in an attractive and portable form for presenting Homœopathic Medicines, for Messrs. WATSON & WATES are showing a new series of Counter Show Cases, including their Registered Duplex or Pay-desk Case, filled with all necessary Homœopathic Medicines for general domestic use. This handsome Cabinet is *absolutely presented free of charge* to the purchaser of medicines mounting at wholesale prices to £6 6s. The same liberality is observed in dealing with the Acme Agent's case, which is included gratis with an opening order for £3 3s. The stand deserves careful inspection.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HORSES.—LIEUT. JAMES'S BLISTER.**CAUTION.**

The annexed Label is at the top of every Pot of the ORIGINAL and only GENUINE BLISTER.

The Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London, and Messrs. Raimie & Co., Edinburgh, are now and have been Agents 57 years.

AGENTS:—Sutton & Co., 10 Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards & Son, 7 Queen Victoria Street; Newbery & Son, 37 Newgate Street; Evans, Moscher & Evans, Bartholomew Close; Burgoyne, Burdidges & Co., Coleman Street; Lynch & Co., 171A Aldersgate Street; Southall others and Barclay, Birmingham; R. Hovenden & Sons, 93 & 95 City Road, Finsbury; Sanger & Son, 150 Oxford Street; Millard & Sons, Charterhouse Square; Corry & Soper, Elad Thames; A. A. Campbell, Leadenhall Street, London; Woolley, Sons & Co., 59 Market Street, Manchester; Apothecaries Company, Virginia St., Glasgow; John Thompson, Hanover Street, Liverpool; Boileau & Co., Bride Street, Dublin; Master & Co., 121 & 122 Capel Street, Dublin; T. McMullen & Co., and Clarke & Co. (Lim.), Belfast; D. Galbraith, Londonderry; M. O' Delacre, Pharmacie Anglaise, Bruxelles.

And by all Chemists, in Pots, 1/6, 2/9, 5/-, 9/-, and 16/-.

COLONIAL AGENTS:—MELBOURNE and WELLINGTON: Felton, Finwade & Co.; SYDNEY, BRISBANE, and LAUNCESTON: Elliott Bros. & Co.; DUNEDIN and AUCKLAND: Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.; CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet & Co.

H. JAMES, SOLE MANUFACTURER, FARRINGDON, BERKS.
advertised in "Bell's Life" 54 years. Beware of Spurious Imitations.

WILEY'S**CHEMICAL****ESSENCE**

FOR

LAMENESS in HORSES.

*A Genuine Remedy. Brings credit to
all who sell it.*

50 YEARS' UNBROKEN SUCCESS

SOLE MAKER AND PROPRIETOR,

**FRANCIS E. ROOKLEDGE, CHEMIST,
EASINGWOLD, YORK.**

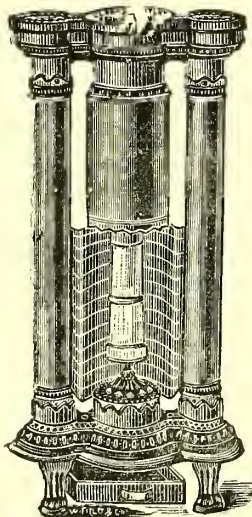
TO BE HAD OF USUAL WHOLESALE HOUSES

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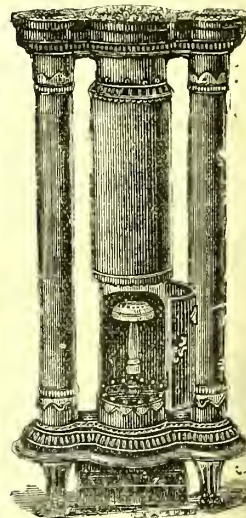
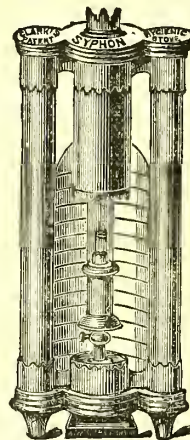
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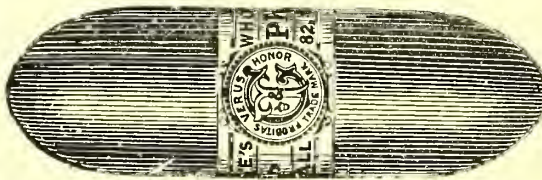
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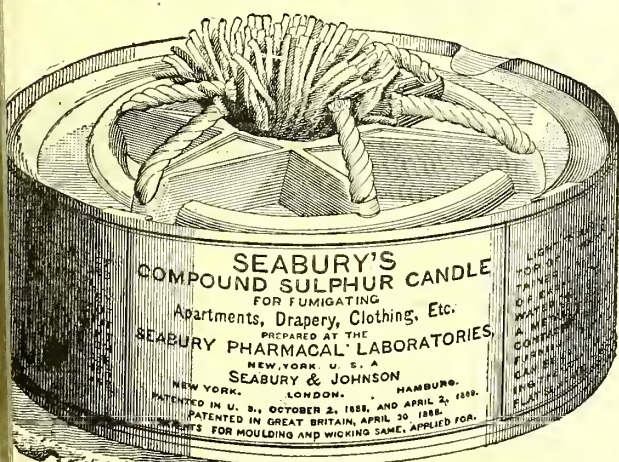
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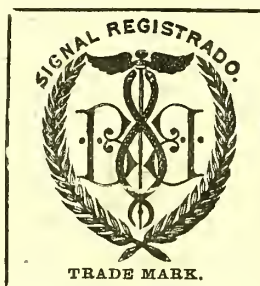
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